The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JANUARY 24, 1907. NO. 4.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN. Cashier.

1907 The New Year 1907

The past year has been a very prosperous one generally, and indications promise an equally profitable year to come. During such good times almost every one can, if they choose, lay by something for less thriving times, which are sure to come. If you have not already done so, *BEGIN NOW* with the New Year, by opening an account, and regularly depositing your savings with us. We cheerfully assist our customers and friends to make prudent investments.

OUR PATRONS' PROSPERITY, AND OUR SUCCESS GO HAND IN HAND.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

BEN GIDDING

JUST RECEIVED

NEW =:= LINES

== OF ==

SHIRTS!

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CLOSING BARS.

Court Cannot Change the law by Special Order.

A few weeks ago we took the view that the court had no power to make an order closing drinking places on days not provided for by Act of Assembly.

District Attorney Small holds the same opinion, and expressed it to the court on Wednesday when he presented a petition largely signed asking the court to close the bars of all licensed places in the county at 10 o'clock each night.

Mr. Small called attention to the fact that the Court cannot under the License laws fix the time for the closing of the bars except as provided by the Act of May 18, 1887, neither have they power to close the bars on Christmas or Thanksgiving, or, in fact, any other holidays.

Attached to the petition Mr. Small submitted the following:

"On behalf of 748 citizens who have requested me to present a petition to fix the hours for closing the licensed hotels and restaurants in the county, I perform this duty for them under their constitutional right of petition, etc.

"Saving to your Honorable Court, your discretionary powers, it is my opinion that the proper tribunal to fix the hours for closing hotels and restaurants is vested in the law making power of the Commonwealth and to support this contention I need but refer your honors to the following decisions, to wit:

"First– In the absence of statutory provision the Court has no power to make a standing order requiring licensed liquor dealers to close their places of business between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. Franklin License Cases: —12 D. R. 212; 33 Pitts R. 372; 17 York 18.

"Second--The Quarter Sessions is without jurisdiction to make an order closing the bars on Thanksgiving and Christmas Days. The Court is without power to close on any days not designated by the Act of Assembly of May 18, 1887.

"It is my opinion that uniformity should be the rule in all matters pertaining to the licensed places throughout the Commonwealth, and it seems to me that under all the laws and to enforce the rule of uniformity the Legislature is the only tribunal to fix the hours of closing bars and drinking places throughout the Commonwealth."

In presenting the petition to the Court District Attorney Small stated: "In presenting this petition I desire to be fair with the citizens who make the request and at the same time I don't want to misrepresent the legal question involved in this matter in presenting it to the Court.

"I deem it my duty as a lawyer, that while performing the duty for this large number of representative citizens that I must in compliance with my oath as a member of the bar at the same time inform this Court as to the legal questions involved in this petition. The public in general may be satisfied that the Court in its discretion did not exceed its authority."

License Court.

License court occupied three days and a night this week. There was a large number of contested cases and these were hotly fought.

All old licenses where no remonstrances were filed will be granted. No disposition has yet been made of the new applications and those that were objected to.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Election Draws Big Crowd.

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural Society for the election of officers, was held last Saturday afternoon in the Court House. Something of unusual interest must have stirred up the members, as the attendance was the largest for many years, 302 members being present.

The meeting organized by electing J. H. Mercer chairman, Harry S. Barton and Freeze Quick, secretaries, and C. C. Yetter, reading clerk.

The salaries were fixed the same as last year: President, $75; vice presidents and executive committee $50; librarian, $75; treasurer $150; Secretary, $300; auditors, $3.00.

The following officers were elected without opposition: President, F. P. Hagenbuch; Secretary, A. N. Yost; Librarian, Harry S. Barton; Executive Committee, A. R. Henrie, A. V. Kressler, Elliot Adams; Auditors, John Scott, J. B. DeLong, H. C. Hess.

For vice-presidents, Henry Deighmiller, W. J. Hidlay, Elisha Ringrose, Ellis Ringrose. E. D. Hagenbuch and C. M. Hess were placed in nomination.

For treasurer J. C. Brown and E. H. Sloan were named.

R. R. Ikeler, Clinton Herring and William Deitterick were appointed tellers of the vote for vice-president, and Jere Kostenbauder, William Hidlay and J. B. DeLong tellers for treasurer vote.

There was a warm discussion as to how the vote should be taked.

A. W. Duy offered a resolution that the chair appoint a committee of five to frame an amendment to the constitution providing for system of voting at the annual election that will definitely establish a definite method, thereby doing away with the acrimony that now marks each annual election in which there is a fight. This resolution was adopted. The amendment will be framed and advertised so that action can be taken on it at the next annual meeting.

There was some warmth in remarks made on the subject of the payment of annual dues, J. W Hidlay intimating that the by-laws requiring the payment of dues by December 1st of each year in order to vote, had been violated, and that votes had been cast by some persons who had paid their dues since that date.

Samuel Brader of Briar Creek proposed an amendment to the by-laws permitting only those persons to vote who had been members for one year.

H. V. White suggested that only life members who have paid the fee of $10, be allowed to vote. No action was taken on this. Mr. Eves suggested that the life membership fee be raised to $25, and all life members be given complimentary tickets. Brader's amendment will be voted on next year.

The report of the tellers on the vote for treasurer showed that Brown had 159 votes, and Sloan 143.

For vice-president the vote was as follows: Hidlay 225; Hagenbuch 220; Deighmiller 196; Ellis Ringrose 155; Elisha Ringrose 145; C. M. Hess 47. The four highest were elected.

The meeting adjourned at about 5 o'clock.

Help For Hospitals.

Hon. W. T. Creasy has introduced a bill in the legislature providing for an appropriation of $4000 for the Joseph Ratti Hospital, and $8000 for the Berwick Hospital.

NORMAL LECTURE COURSE.

Includes Senator LaFollette and Maude Ballington Booth.

The Normal School Lecture Course starts next Saturday evening. Hon. Robert M. LaFollette, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, will be present and deliver one of his famous and eloquent lectures on government and reform. The course is perhaps more attractive this year than ever before. It consists of four attractions, all being the very best that could be secured from four widely different fields of interest to all Americans.

The entire course is as follows:

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, January 26th.

Maude Ballington Booth, February 27th.

Kellogg-Haines Singing Party, February 8th.

Dr. Edward Burton McDowell, "Panama" (illustrated) March 11th.

Senator LaFolette, whose lecture is the opening number, was formerly governor of Wisconsin, and is one of the strongest speakers in the country.

Prof. Clark, of Chicago University says: "Governor LaFollette is an orator with a mission. He comes to the lecture platform not to entertain, but to instruct; not to pander, not to give to the people what they want but what they need. His purpose is to arouse and stimulate the citizens of this country to a sense of their political obligations and of their power. Governor LaFollette has earned the right to speak as few others have earned it, and his utterances have therefore an authoritativeness that cannot exist in the case of the mere theorist. Besides the subject matter, there is in Governor LaFollette's manner and delivery a poise and bearing, a power and magnetism possessed only by those who are born orators. I have no hesitation in saying that the advent of Governor LaFollette on the Lyceum platform is one of the strongest additions that has come to it for a score of years.

Sale of seats began at Bidleman's Tuesday, where the diagram may be seen. Course tickets, $1.25; single seats 50 cents.

THE EXCEPTION, NOT THE RULE.

One of our local contemporaries is misinformed when it says that when Judge Elwell was President Judge of this district he "made a regular practice of always having sessions at night during each term of court."

That is putting it a little too strong. It is true that he did frequently hold court at night when the business on the calandar required this to be done in order to try all the cases, but court was not in session every night at every term by any means. It was not his rule that there should be night sessions, but the exception when necessity demanded it.

CLASS HAS GROWN RAPIDLY.

From a class numbering 18 men a little over a year ago, the Bible class of Fred Ikeler Esq. has constantly grown until it now numbers 200. Every Sunday morning men are seen gathering at the Presbyterian Church at 9:30 to listen to Mr. Ikeler's instructive and interesting talk on Bible subjects. They are men from nearly every church in town and many of them are not affiliated with any church, and some of them have not been church attendants. Mr. Ikeler is undoubtedly doing a good work.

JOSEPH RATTI HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Joseph Ratti Hospital was held last Monday.

The terms of the following trustees expired: F. G. Yorks, Dr. F. W. Redeker, Frank Ikeler, Dr. J. B. Follmer and E. B. Tustin. These were all re-elected except Dr. Follmer whose place was taken by Dr. Ambrose Shuman of Catawissa.

The organization effected is as follows:—A. Z. Schoch, President; L. N. Moyer, Vice President; J. G. Harman, Secretary; and F. G. Yorks, Treasurer.

Upon the recommendation of the Columbia County Medical Society the hospital staff appointed for the year is as follows: Dr. Redeker, Dr Bruner, Dr. John, Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Reagan, Dr. Hower, Dr. Kline, Dr. Vastine; consulting physician, Dr. Sharpless; consulting surgeon, Dr. Gardner; occulist, Dr. J. J. Brown; aurist, Dr. Arment; pathologist, Dr. Altmiller; anaesthetist, Dr. Miller.

Sister Celestine was re elected superintendent of the hospital for another year, her work in the past having been very satisfactory.

Informal reports of the work of the past year were given by the physicians in charge, and some of the most difficult and critical cases described. There was a total of 118 cases treated during the year, most of which were surgical.

The necessity for the Hospital has been fully demonstrated, and it is believed that arrangements are assured that will provide for its maintenance.

Holds Law Unconstitutional,

Judge Evans handed down an important opinion in the Montour County courts Saturday on the petition of the townships of Limestone, Liberty and Derry to allow the voters to abolish the work tax.

In the opinion Judge Evans declares the Act of April 12, 1905, which allows the work tax to be abolished upon the petition of voters in the township, to be unconstitutional and void for the reason that the act in allowing the electors to abolish the work tax is a delegation of legislative authority, the road law of 1834 setting forth that any one who so desires could work out their tax.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

A. P. Young, Columbia county's representative in the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, has fixed the following places and dates for holding farmers' institutes in Columbia county during the present year: Benton, February 18-19; Berwick, 20-21; Roaring Creek, 22-23.

The state lecturers will be J. H. Peabody, of Belleville; Prof. H. G. VanNorman, State College, and A. J. Kahler, of Hughesville. County Superintendent Evans will also speak at the several meetings which promise to be of interest and profit.

Bought Berwick Daily.

Vanderslice & Eyerly, the enterprising proprietors of the *Morning Press* have purchased the plant of Berwick Daily *Enterprise*, and will assume control on February 1st. It is said that C. A. Rasely, the present owner, will remain with them.

FRIENDSHIP BALL.

Friendship Fire Co. No. 1 will hold their fortieth annual ball in Town Hall, on Friday evening, February 22nd. Hower's orchestra will furnish the music.

HAVE YOU SEEN

OUR NEW FURNITURE?

Our assortment of Furniture is so wide that we can hardly fail to please any taste, and we can please many tastes not otherwise pleased because of the dependable quality of our goods. The surest way to verify our assertion is to come to the store in person.

Drop Side Steel Couches

Complete with mattress and pillows, best steel frame and springs—Complete $8.00 and $8.75.

RUGS! RUGS!

We are showing an unusual line of large floor Rugs. It does not need special experience to appreciate the values. We'd like to have you see them. You will not be satisfied until you have one of the Rugs in your home.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSES USE OF OPIUM

China Awakened Throws Off Deadly Habit

SMOKING PROHIBITED

Sale of Pipes, Lamps and Other Appliances Must Cease Within a Year—Vigorous Measures to Dispel Legacy Forced Upon It by Christian Traders.

China, awakening from her torpor of centuries, is attempting to cast off the slavery of opium smoking forced on her by the Christian traders. For more than a hundred years she has been prostrated by the pungent fumes of the drug—the most precious and the most deadly known in materia medica.

The situation is not conceivable to an American. The problem is more serious than the slavery or trust question in the United States. The insidious Chinese vice is not sectional or of a class. A conservative estimate places the number of victims of the opium habit in China at 100,000,000, or one-fourth more than the population of the United States, says the New York Times.

In the tropical meadows of India, in Persia, Turkey, and Egypt are great fields of poppies—red, purple and white. As the sun sets, dark-skinned natives pass among them wounding the green pods. To-morrow they will return and scrape away the milky juice that has flowed from the wounds, and dry and knead it for weeks until it becomes a reddish-brown cake. It is packed in great bales, and, under the old order of things, the Christian trader started with it for China to sell it to the Mongolians.

Curiously enough, the story of opium in China is a record of official condemnation and individual abuse, of theoretical morality and actual vice. Opium was not much used before the seventeenth century. As early as 1796 edicts of the Chinese Imperial Government declared the traffic in the drug to be illegal. The decrees were not enforced. Of what value were prohibitions when even the men who spread them abroad were victims of the vice? The merchants connived in the opium trade. They found it profitable. The British Government refused to suppress the traffic. Why should China heed the condemnation of the Christian missionaries, when they could see the people of British India profiting by the Chinese opium trade in sums ranging from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 a year?

In August 1906 China asked the Government of British India to consent to the annual reduction of the importation of opium into China in such a way as to end the trading in ten years. As an evidence of good faith, it was announced that the employment of opium smokers by the Imperial Government would be forbidden, and that the cultivation of the poppy in China would cease in ten years.

The imperial edict, made public on September 21, expressed the determination of the Throne to eradicate the evil effects of the widespread use of opium, and the Council of State Affairs was commanded to draft regulations giving effect to the decree and providing for restrictions in the cultivation of the poppy. It was also provided that negotiations should be opened with the British, French, Dutch and Persian Ministers to terminate the importation of opium in ten years. The importation of morphia and hypodermics was prohibited.

The regulations for the cure of those addicted to the vice apply to several classes. All under 60 years of age must reduce the amount of opium consumed 20 percent. yearly, so that their use of it shall cease in five years. They must also pay license fees for the privilege of using opium. If they have not broken themselves of the habit in ten years they will be publicly disgraced. Government officials under sixty years of age must give up the use of the drug in six months, and the soldiers, sailors, teachers and scholars in three months. Anti-opium literature will be distributed, the formation of anti-opium societies is being encouraged, and medicines will be prepared for those who seek to break themselves of the habit.

All places for smoking the drug must be closed within six months. Smoking is prohibited in places of public resort. The sale of pipes, lamps, and other appliances must cease within a year. All shops in which opium is sold must be registered, no new ones can be opened, and those in existence must show decreased sales each year, or they will be closed and their contents confiscated. All the shops must cease to exist in ten years.

A large part of the credit for this great reform is given to Wang-Ta-seih, the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, a reformer who recently formulated a Constitution for China. His plans for the abolition of the opium vice were put into shape by Tang-Shao-yi in Pekin, and finally, through the influence of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, were adopted by the Council of State Affairs.

It is not what an advertiser pays for the ad, but what the ad pays him, that constitutes the criterion of its value.

SCOPE OF THE APPLE.

Many and Appetizing Dishes Can Be Made from this Fruit.

The apple is in its glory. Its possibilities in the matter of appetizing dishes "to set before the King" are almost endless. Here are some of the more delicate and less familiar of them:

To make apple float take a tablespoonful of red apple or crabapple jelly to each of white egg and whisk until the mixture is quite light and foamy. Pour a plain custard into a deep glass dish and pile the mixture over it. Serve with sponge rush fingers.

For ginger apples takes some hard, smooth-skinned apples and cut them into quarters. To every pound of apples allow a quarter of a pint of water and half a pound of sugar. Boil the water and sugar together until they become a thick syrup, then pour this over the apples, allowing them to stand for twenty-four hours. Then add the same quantity of sugar as used for the syrup, and to every pound of the fruit half an ounce of bruised ginger and a pinch of cayenne pepper tied up in muslin. Let this simmer until the fruit is transparent, add a small tablespoonful of gin, and put into jars, covering as tightly as possible. The ginger and muslin should be carefully removed.

For apple snowballs, boil one-quarter pound of rice in water until perfectly tender. Pare and core a few apples, replace the core by two cloves, brown sugar and a sqeeze of lemon juice. Cover each apple with a little rice and tie up separately in a cloth. Boil for half an hour and serve with a sweet sauce flavored with lemon.

Pare and remove the core from seven large apples and place in a pudding dish. Put in each apple one teaspoonful of sugar and a little grated lemon rind. Bake until soft but not broken. Remove from the oven, pour over them one pint of hot milk, in which have been stirred the beaten yolks of three eggs, one small cup of sugar and a little salt; place back in the oven and when the custard is set, let cool. Cover the top with the whites of the eggs well beaten.

Pare half a dozen good apples for apple compote, scoop out the middle without breaking the fruit. Place in a pie dish with a quarter of a pint of water, half a pound of sugar and the rind and juice of half a lemon. Cover the dish and cook in a hot oven until the fruit is quite tender. When done, pour over the syrup with a dessertspoonful of rum added to it, and serve with Devonshire cream.

To stew apples in port wine pare and core two pounds of sweet apples, put them into a stewpan with three wineglassfuls of port, one and one-half pounds of sugar, the rind and juice of two lemons, and cinnamon to taste. Simmer gently, removing the scum; turn the fruit with a fork from time to time without breaking them. The apples should be lifted out first, and the liquor boiled for five minutes afterward and then poured over them.

To prepare pink apple snow, pare core and boil six large apples to a pulp, and press them through a sieve. Sweeten to taste, and then to every tablespoonful of apple add a teaspoonful of currant jelly. Whisk the whites of six or seven eggs with two heaped tablespoonfuls of sugar, and when frothing add them to the apple mixture, whisking all together until quite light. Pile high on a glass dish and add a currant or strawberry jelly garniture. This dish is one very suitable for children and invalids.

For fried apples, slice some apples, dip them in a batter made of one egg, sugar, milk and flour enough to thicken. Fry a golden brown, sprinkle with lemon juice and serve very hot.

Apple skin jelly does not sound attractive, but it as good as jelly made from apple juice. So much juice is left in the parings that if these are boiled down and strained one will find they have as good a grade of jelly, and a few extra tumblerfuls.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

If you heat your knife you can cut hot bread easily.

A teaspoonful of turpentine added to a pail of warm water is excellent for all cleaning purposes. Also put a little in suds on wash day.

Straw matting should never be washed in anything but warm water and salt.

Angel cake can be cut easily if knife is wet in cold water.

To polish floors rub them once a week in beeswax and turpentine.

To test eggs, drop eggs in dish of cold water; if they sink they are fresh.

On Reading Newspapers.

"I can always tell whether a woman is accustomed to reading newspapers by the way she holds one," remarked an observing business man recently. "She takes it up haphazard fashion, glances irrelevantly here and there in an absent-minded sort of way, so that you fell quite sure she isn't sensing a thing she reads. Then she opens the paper awkwardly and invariably separates the portions of the sheet, a thing that makes a man crazy in his own home, for he loses track of the departments and it is contrary to his ideas of order."

When Giving Children Powders.

A novel way of giving children powders is to cut open a chocolate cream, insert the powder and close up again. It is even better than putting it in jelly.

EVIL OF FOOTBINDING

FAST DISAPPEARING THROUGH AMERICAN INVASION.

To the Practice Is Attributed the Extreme Nervousness from Which Chinese Women Suffer—Various Methods in Force.

There are different methods of footbinding, just as there are different styles in small feet. It all depends on the section of the country. In the northern part, around Pekin, the standard of excellence is a club-shaped foot with the big toe extending something like the index finger from a clenched fist.

To attain this ideal, the four smaller toes are bent back diagonally under the sole, the big toe protruding. The foot is then crushed from the front backward until the ball touches the heel and the instep bulges up and out, the effect of the whole being a club-like thing resembling a cow's hoof more closely than the delicate, graceful lines of a human foot.

A bandage of heavy, unbleached muslin about an inch and a half wide and from a yard and a half to two yards long is bound snugly around and over the foot to hold the strained and twisted muscles firmly in place. Gradually the outraged foot adopts the new form thus forced upon it, but the process is slow and excruciatingly painful. During the process about 10 per cent. of the victims die, it is said.

One of the first results of the tremendous pressure of the bandages is to check the circulation. The feet become numb and lifeless, as if frostbitten. In fact, Chinese women often do freezee their feet and never know it, because there is no difference in the feeling

Bound feet are not only misshapen feet—they are very small feet. Binding first retards, then stops the growth. A grown woman of thirty will have the feet of a child of five. As a result of generations of dwarfed feet on the mother's side, Chinese women have by inheritance small feet, even when allowed to grow normally.

Where the parents are very ambitious that their daughter shall contract a grand alliance when she grows up, binding begins as soon as the child has learned to walk with confidence. If it is begun before she can balance herself she will probably never learn to walk at all. If very much later, the feet will have grown too large ever to be brought down to the desired size.

Sometimes the mother, remembering the agonies she herself endured, and flinching from the idea of inflicting them upon her beloved baby—for binding usually begins between two and three years of age—will weakly put off the evil hour. She knows she ought to do it; she knows it has to be done; but her tender mother heart revolts from the pain entailed and spring lapses into summer and autumn into winter, and the child's feet are still unbound.

The process of foot binding begun, say, from two to four, is generally maintained till the girl has attained her full growth. Every day the bandages are removed, the feet washed, lotions, powders and scents are freely applied to keep down perspiration and swelling, then fresh bandages are bound on. Little by little the bandages are tightened.

Not infrequently it will happen, when the ambition of the parents is of the ruthless sky-vaulting type, that the terrible pressure of the tightened bandages becomes too heroic for flesh and blood to bear. Then the feet suppurate and the flesh drops off, leaving only the bones. Women may be seen hobbling about on skeletons of feet, and others whose feet could best be described as stumps. Sometimes gangrene sets in and the pathetic little victim to family pride and race tradition dies. Short of all these horrors there are plenty of feet that have been bound so tightly, a crease or cleft two inches high will be formed between the toes and the heel.

Even where binding is a complete success the pain and discomfort entailed by it are something awful. In hot weather bound feet ache intolerably. To them is attributed the extreme nervousness and irritability from which many Chinese women suffer, not to speak of other grave maladies.

With the very young all that is necessary is to remove the bindings and the toes will straighten out of their own accord. In the case of full grown women a trifling surgical operation is necessary, followed by vigorous massage and manipulation and the strapping of the feet to flat boards until they regain their normal shape.

No sooner had the American missionaries in China convinced themselves that unbinding was entirely feasible than they proceeded to form an anti-binding crusade by making unbinding obligatory on all women and girls who attended or desired to attend any of their groups of schools. The movement was later strengthened by a body of native preachers who passed a resolution to unbind the feet of their wives and not to betroth their sons to girls with bound feet.

Suggestions for the Sick Room.

When fanning an invalid if a few drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia be sprinkled upon the fan it will be found very refreshing.

OBSERVING STREET ETIQUETTE.

A Few Suggestions Which Are Always Worth Bearing in Mind.

In no place are good manners more important than on the street. Strangers must, of course, judge you by what they see in passing. A loud, boisterous manner will necessarily cause these who do not know you well to regard you unfavorably and imagine you at least be lacking in the necessary refinement and courtesy of a gentlewoman.

If you are indifferent to the opinions of mere strangers and allow yourself to become careless in your public conduct you may unexpectedly be observed by some one whose opinion you respect and whom you particularly wish to please.

Therefore, the best plan to follow is to always act with dignity and reserve on the street.

When you pass and repass acquaintances several times it is not necessary to exchange greetings after the first recognition.

Avoid mentioning names as much as possible when talking to your friends or acquaintances in public, and never exchange confidences when strangers are around.

Remember, much harm is done by the gossip which is started by the repeating of a conversation accidentally overheard.

Do not block up a passageway or the sidewalk by stopping to talk to a friend. If you must stop for a chat, step to one side or walk along together in some place where you will not interfere with passersby.

If a man wishes to talk with a woman whom he may meet on the street he should turn and walk with her; never stop her and expect her to stand and converse with you.

Never stare at people as they pass, and above all remember not to do so if the person has any peculiarity or physical deformity; it is the very height of ill-breeing to do this.

Never point to objects in passing, and do not inconvenience pedestrians by walking abreast on a crowded sidewalk.

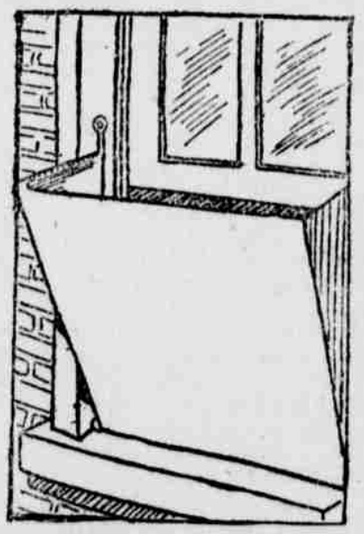
It is a woman's privilege to bow first when passing a man, but under no circumstances should she show any recognition of a man whom she may see standing in a club window.

In fact, courtesy and dignity of manner is always a sign of good breeding.

Let me advise you to make it a study, and if you do I can promise you that you will never regret it.

Window Ventilator.

Fresh air cranks have been endeavoring the past few years to educate the public in the proper use of fresh air. As a rule people are not averse to plenty of fresh air, but they are strongly opposed to drafts. To properly ventilate a room so that all drafts will be avoided is a difficult problem. To successfully do so means the purchase of costly apparatus. A very simple arrangement has recently been patented by a Pennsylvania inventor, as is shown



Ventilation Without Drafts.

in the accompanying illustration. This ventilator was designed to admit the entrance of any amount of fresh air, but at the same time to prevent the air from flowing in in gusts. When a window is raised, the wind blows directly into the room. This is impossible with this ventilator, the front serving as a shield. All air must come down through the open top, any force which it may have being broken before it reaches the room. The ventilator is supported on hooks on the outside of the window frame, the amount of ventilation being regulated by raising and lowering the window the distance desired.

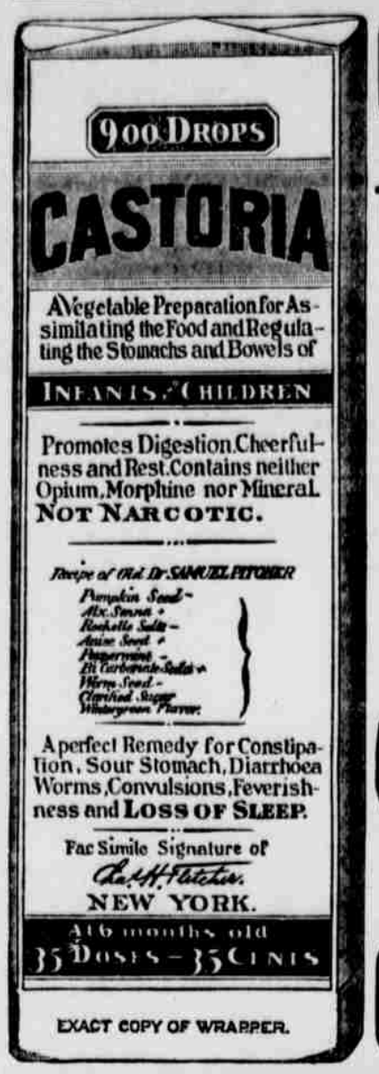
About Colors.

The study of color will be one of the sciences of the future. Experts say that every known shade has its effect on health and character, and the most valuable are the primary hues—red, blue and yellow.

It is worthy of note that all women who have made history clothed themselves brilliantly. Cleopatra—the "serpent of old Nile"—loved yellow; Mme. de Pompadour invented the charming mixture of pink and blue, and the ill-fated Empress Josephine used to wear black and white and emerald green—that smartest of all color combinations.

And in these days some of our great actresses know the value of color; among others, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

Two wire hairpins used together make a good substitute for a button hook when one is not to be had, for when two are used they will not be bent out of shape.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At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Britons Seldom Mutiny.

The British army and navy being the best disciplined and the most content in the world, mutinies among our forces have happily been very rare. Previous to the recent outbreak at Portsmouth the last British mutiny of note occurred on July 7, 1890, when the 2d Grenadier Guards, then at Wellington Barracks, refused to turn out on parade, only about six men of the whole battalion answering bugle call. Eventually they were induced to assemble, but many instead of appearing in full marching order, paraded in tunics and fatigue dress. For the insubordination the whole battalion was exiled to Bermuda for one year.

Leaving the mercantile marine out of the question, the last British naval mutiny of note occurred as far back as December 1801. This was the famous mutiny of the Bantry Bay squadron, the seriousness of which may be judged from the fact that seventeen of the mutineers were condemned to death and all the rest sentenced to receive two hundred lashes each. In those days very stern measures were adopted to quell insubordination in the navy.

Portsmouth has been the scene of a serious mutiny before. In 1797 the whole fleet stationed there "struck" for the advance of wages. The Admiralty appeased the men by a promise, which, however, was not quickly fulfilled, whereupon a second mutiny broke out. Admiral Colpoys and his captain ordered the marines to fire, and as some of the men were killed, these two officers were arrested for using unjustified harshness. Eventually the men's wages were raised and the mutineers were all pardoned.—**Answers.**

Think for Yourself.

There is nothing which adds so much to the treasures of the mind and increases its power as its own thinking. Learn to think for yourself. It is all very well to hear and to read the wisdom of others. But one should not let this take the place of one's own thoughts. Many persons are like cisterns; they are good to hold the thoughts of others. But when the time comes that they are forced to rely on themselves they have no power to do so. The ouside supply is cut off and the cistern runs dry. But if one is like the river, constantly fed by its own springs, then, as the learning of others comes to one, the stream of one's learning widens and deepens.

No Faith in Him.

"Guess that freckled daughter of Thompson's must have a steady young man."

"What makes you think so?"

"The old man was in here yesterday to buy one of these newfangled contrivances that make a big saving in the gas you burn."

"I don't believe the young man's a steady. If he was they'd save all the gas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The best training for the golden streets is cleaning earth's alleys.

Leather as a Skirt Facing.

Leather is used by some women as a skirt facing. It has the advantages of shedding dust and being readily cleaned if soiled by mud. In a skirt of walking length which rubs over the shoe tops, it has the disadvantage, however, of being hard on the leather of the walking shoes, the friction between it and the latter wearing off the outer finish and polish.

One Way to Save Stockings.

If stockings are put through the wash before wearing it will tighten the threads, and they will wear twice as long.

The New Spring Shirt-Waist.

Broader shoulders characterize the first of the spring shirt-waists. The smartest design for a linen shirt-waist is made with three deep plaits on each shoulder, front and back. At the back the plaits taper toward the waist. The pattern provides for a high band turn-down collar, but the waist is also finished with a neck-band, so that it may be worn with a stiff linen collar if preferred. The regular shirt-waist sleeve is used, finished with a straight cuff. The fastening of the waist is in the front through the center box plait. The stitched plaits and the broad shoulder line gives this shirt-waist an air of newness and smartness. Though this spring the lingerie waist will be more in vogue than ever, yet the tailor-made linen waist will also be much in demand.—*Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion for February.*

The great and growing popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due both to its scientific compounding and to the actual medicinal value of its ingredients. The publication of the names of the ingredients on the wrapper of every bottle sold, gives full assurance of its non-alcoholic character and removes all objection to the use of an unknown or secret remedy. It is not a patent medicine nor a secret one either. This fact puts it in a class by itself, bearing as it does upon every bottle wrapper The Badge of Honesty, in the full list of its ingredients. Many years of active practice convinced Dr. Pierce of the value of many native roots as medicinal agents and he went to great expense, both in time and money, to perfect his own peculiar processes for rendering them both efficient and safe for tonic, alterative and rebuilding agents.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver and biliousness, ulceration of stomach and bowels and all catarrhal affections no matter what parts or organs may be affected with it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Much imitated but never equaled. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy. One to three a dose.

Uneasy lies the head that rests on its laurels.

ONLY A LITTLE COLD in the head may be the beginning of an obstinate case of Nasal Catarrh. Drive out the invader with Ely's Cream Balm applied straight to the inflamed stuffed up air-passages. Price 50c. If you prefer to use an atomizer, ask for Liquid Cream Balm. It has all the good qualities of the remedy in solid form and will rid you of catarrh or hay fever. No cocaine to breed a dreadful habit. No mercury to dry out the secretion. Price 75c., with spraying tube. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

FLOORS NOT TO BE OILED.

Liquid Drags Dirt into Stained Wood—Wax Best for Polish.

A floor oiled is a floor spoiled, declares a man whose business it is to care for parquetry and stained wood, and whose word is therefore to be relied upon.

Too many women go in for oiling any sort of wood which has been stained and varnished. I don't in the least mind telling them they are all wrong.

In moving into a new apartment it is sometimes thought advisable to stain the floors. If these have not already been subjected to such treatment the process is begun by a thorough scrubbing with soda dissolved in hot water, or with any one of the washing powders usually employed for such purposes. When the floor has dried thoroughly, the next step is the staining. Stains of the desired colors can be had from any paint shop, and are sometimes better than mixed and manufactured stains.

Oak or walnut is oftenest used, the former being made lighter by adding turpentine to the mixture. If a very dark oak stain is wished the dealer will supply it.

No filler is required for the floor. Amateurs do not succeed well with fillers, and they had best let well enough alone. Putty is sometimes used as a filler, but if any crevices and any specially wide places are visible, it will be found to serve very nicely. After the stain has dried it may be shellacked or waxed.

The former finish is better unless one is a housewife built upon New England lines, ready to have the waxing attended to with stated regularity and a more than ordinary use of "elbow grease."

Wax is the best of all floor polishes. It may be used, and is indeed best used without having first applied varnish, simply being rubbed over the stained surface. Prepared wax is put up in cans and looks like pomatum olive polish. It is applied in just the same way—that is, smeared over the floor surface, allowed to dry slightly and then polished, with heavy flannel cloths or mops, which are to be bought for the purpose.

As for oil, it must never be used on any floor. It does not cleanse, but carries the dirt and dust into the wood as it becomes absorbed.

If a shellac surface finish is used, a floor may be wiped up with a mixture of water and milk, half and half, and dried with a clean flannel cloth.

The milk has ufficient grease to cause a polish and is not the "dirt carrier" that oil is said to be.

Wax is not always satisfactory if applied over shellac surfaces. It is apt to cake and peel off after a time, therefore the "milk and water diet" is recommended for such floors.

BOUDOIR CHAT.

Violet sachet remains the favorite and it is not difficult to make. Take seven and one-half ounces of cypress powder, four ounces of powdered orris and one-eighth ounce of coriander seed, one ounce each of mace, violet ebony and a quarter of an ounce each of cassia, cloves, musk seed and sandalwood, all, of course, powdered. Mix thoroughly and put into a glass jar tightly sealed for two weeks to blend the odors.

The woman who strives after a clear complexion will not eat pastry, fried or greasy food of any description, or nuts. When the face lacks color eat plenty of underdone beef and take a small dose of iron after each meal. When the face is too highly colored these things should, of course, be specially avoided.

One good daily exercise for preserving suppleness of the spine is to bend the back while the legs are rigid and touch he toes with the fingers. This is done while standing.

Almond meal properly compounded is as cleansing as soap and sometimes is better for the skin of the face. Cucumber cream is excellent for massage.

Any one desirous of sleeping soundly should go to bed without hunger, but also without having taken a very full meal.

Feminine Recklessness.

The modern athletic girl, with her short skirts, her strong boots, her weather proof skin, and her accurate knowledge of sport, is a delight to herself and her kindred athletes; whether she is quite as much of a delight to men is a matter of doubt. But in these non-marrying days women have ceased to care what men think about them.—Rita in Cassell's Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Nursing baby?

It's a heavy strain on mother.

Her system is called upon to supply nourishment for two.

Some form of nourishment that will be easily taken up by mother's system is needed.

Scott's Emulsion contains the greatest possible amount of nourishment in easily digested form.

Mother and baby are wonderfully helped by its use.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00

New Food Laws.

Grocers and Other Interested People Getting Posted.

The grocers and druggists throughout the country are busy these days stamping their goods with the cabalistic formula, "O. H. 12-31-'06," which being interpreted is, "On Hand, December 31st, 1906." The regulations of the pure food law require that all goods on hand at that date must be so stamped. If stamped they may be disposed of until October 11, 1907. After that date all foods must conform with the pure food bill. Grocers are receiving their shipments of goods stamped or ticketed the same way. This will continue until October 11, 1907, after which all the goods must have date of package or preparation and formula used in manufacture.

A circular of advice to buyers of food products covering the main features of the National Pure Food Law has been issued through jobbing grocers to the retail grocers. The circular is in many respects identical with the bulletin issued to its members by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. Members of this organization have been incensed in the last few days because of certain inaccurate and misleading statements made regarding the position of these organizations on the pure food law.

It is pointed out that these associations have at all times worked in thorough accord with the United States Department of Agriculture, and have from time to time instructed their members how to proceed to meet all the requirements of the law.

The circular issued reads as follows:—"The national law does not apply to goods which you have received from us prior to January 1, 1907," the circular letter says. "You can sell them after that within your own State even though they do not technically conform to the law.

"You should, however, take the precaution of selling stock on your shelves and in your store room before the supplies which you will receive from us hereafter. This will avoid possible confusion between old and new supplies when the government inspector or collector comes around.

"If a government inspector or collector calls upon you and purchases samples for analysis by the Department of Agriculture see that he does not receive any goods purchased by you prior to January 1, 1907. No inspector will wish to take samples of goods in stock prior to January 1, 1907, if you call it to his attention, because the samples would not be good ones under the law. Kindly instruct your clerks on this point, as there are many technicalities of law in relation to labels which old stock may not fully meet."

The circular then goes on to give in concise form the rule of the Department of Agriculture as to the collection of samples by the pure food inspectors, and also gives many other valuable points concerning the food laws that are now in force.

Sick Headache.

—Largely a woman's complaint—is chiefly caused by indigestion, constipation and torpid liver. You can prevent it by taking a dose of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, once every few days immediately after a meal. Pleasant to the taste. No nausea or griping Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle. Large bottles $1.00, all druggists.

Fate is the scapegoat on which which we blame our shortcomings.

The Need of a National Child Labor Law.

That child labor evil cannot be left to the States to remedy is one of the important points brought out in Senator Beveridge's defense of his bill to create a national child labor law as outlined by the senator in a comprehensive article appearing in the February number of the *Woman's Home Companion*. Senator Beveridge adds:

"The first thing we see on studying the child labor question is that this evil cannot be left to the States to remedy. Of course there is not the slightest reason in the world why it should be left to the States to remedy; but we started out one hundred and twenty-five years ago with the notion that each State was a little nation and that this artificial thing called a 'state' had certain 'rights.' At that time the idea of this being a Nation, a people living in one land, and flying one flag had not thoroughly developed. There were many great men in our constitutional convention who saw this clearly; but there were a lot of little men who wanted to be big men, and could be big men only in the narrow borders of their colonies, not being great enough for the country as a whole. These men insist on the theory of the sovereignty of the State. These little men had the votes, and that is how it has happened that we started out the way we did. I am talking bluntly in order to tell the fact—and this is the plain fact, crude though it be.

"This child labor is not a State affair. It is a national affair. The practical reasons why the States cannot deal with it is, first of all, because they will not deal with it: and second, because they would not deal with it adequately. In the sections of the country where this civic pestilence rages in greatest fury, the States will not act. They will not act because the great manufacturing or mining interests are so powerful in those States that they control or at least decisively influence the legislatures of those States. So that in these States no effective law can be passed. If a model bill is proposed in any of those States, it is killed; or, what is a good deal worse than killed, it is mutilated. That is to say, a child labor law is passed which the people are led to believe will end the evil, but which has been so cunningly changed that it permits the evil to go on. Thus the people are fooled and the practise is not stopped."

No Drinks on Holidays.

The saloons will be put out of business on Memorial day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day if a bill introduced in the house by Mr. Sterling, of Fayette, becomes a law. It provides that any person who shall, with or without license, furnish by sale, gift or otherwise, any liquor to others on the days indicated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $50 or more than $500 and undergo an imprisonment of not less than twenty nor more than ninety days.

In the COLUMBIAN of December 27th we called attention to the fact that the court has no power to make an order that drinking places shall be closed on Christmas or any other day not excepted by law, and urged the passage of an act providing that bars shall be closed on Memorial Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. We are glad to see that such a bill has been introduced in the legislature, and hope it may become a law.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE KAISER'S HORSES.

Picks Thirty From the State Stud Every Year as Royal Perquisite.

Emperor William is probably the most magnificently horsed monarch in Christendom, says the Washington Post. This is due to the fact that as King of Prussia he has a right to select free of cost each year as his royal persquisite thirty of the finest horses—that is to say, the pick of the flock, from the state stud at Trakehnen. The latter is a national institution, of world-wide fame, upon which the government ever since the days of Frederick the Great has lavished enormous sums.

Every year some of the finest horses on the English, the French and the American turf are purchased, well nigh regardless of cost, and are carried off to this huge breeding farm of the German cavalry. The stallions selected have always been those in which speed and weight carrying capacity are united in the highest possible degree, the result being that after nearly 200 years the Trakehnen has become one of the finest breeds in the world. Every year, in the month of May, the four-year-olds are distributed among the auxiliary, or secondary, stud farms of Prussia, not, however, before the emperor's master of the horse has had his pick of the finest thirty.

It is this constant addition to his stables, without cost to himself, that renders it necessary for the kaiser to sell each spring the surplus stock of his own stables in order to make room for the newcomers. It is as well to explain this, since these clearance sales of the royal stables at Berlin have excited a good deal of criticism, some people blaming the emperor for thus ridding himself of faithful equine servants entitled to a restful old age; while others have assumed that these sales indicated that the kaiser was too hard on his horses and quickly wore them out. Neither of these insinuations is, therefore, just. The kaiser has not room for more than a certain number of horses in his stables, is obliged to make room for the new batch of thirty that arrive from Trakehnen each May and naturally gets rid of the inferior material, retaining only the very best. In fact, there is a perpetual process of selection and elimination going on.

A feature of these Trakehnen horses of the kaiser is their extraordinary docility. That spirit of subordination to authority which dominates all things living in Germany operates on the colt from its birth. You can enter a field at Trakehnen in which a hundred three-year-old stallions are running free watched by a mounted herder, and although a stranger you may walk in the midst of them, pat them on the nose or flank, and they will show themselves as gentle as sheep. To achieve such a result prizes are offered to those herds whose horses show the most confiding disposition on the approach of man. In order to promote this quality it is made a rule that each day the colts are stroked by the hand, their feet raised and in other ways so treated as to make them thoroughly familiar with their future masters.

Trakehnen is situated in the easternmost portion of Prussia and the property is about ten miles in one direction and stretches seven miles in the other. It was the father of Frederick the Great who first pitched upon the place and who converted the swamp, over which the moose roamed wild, into the finest pasture land in Germany. Of course the least favorable feature about Trakehnen is its geographical position with regard to Russia; and as a matter of fact it has three times been exposed to capture by invasion from across the eastern frontier, but on each occasion the officials in charge of the Trakehnen stud farm have been able to escape with all the animals in their charge.

Within a drive from Trakehnen is Rominten, the favorite hunting retreat of the kaiser, forests well stocked with wild deer and boar, and where, it may be remembered, he received Count Witte on the latter's return from America on the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth.

Molasses Cookies.

One cup each molasses, sugar and sour milk, three-quarters of a cup of shortening (use butter and lard), one egg, two heaping teaspoonfuls ginger, two heaping teaspoonfuls soda, flour to make stiff; roll thin.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFF[illegible]MBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAS[illegible]NG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:18 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:40 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2:48, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m, 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton: 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 8.36, 8.30 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
8-2 4mo. Norwalk Conn.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	*5 27
Cameron	6 56	....	†2 01	5 37
Danville	7 05	10 19	2 11	5 4[illegible]
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 25	5 5[illegible]
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 30	5 [illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 43	2 38	5 [illegible]
Espy	7 36	10 48	2 43	6 [illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 54	†2 46	6 [illegible]
Willow Grove	7 45	....	†2 50	....
Briarcreek	7 48	....	†2 53	6 [illegible]
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 [illegible]
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	6 [illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 04	11 12	3 09	†6 47
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	....	3 31	7 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 16
Avondale	8 40	....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 26
Plymouth Junction	8 47	....	3 52	....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	†9 00	....	4 07	....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 27	....	4 33	8 10
Taylor	9 31	....	†4 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 40	†2 35	4 50	*8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 49
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	....	....	†2 31	....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	....	2 54	....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 30	†8 08
Beach Haven	8 14	†2 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	....	†12 12	†3 50	....
Willow Grove	....	....	†3 54	†8 29
Lime Ridge	†8 33	†2 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 54
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 14	†1 01	†4 43	....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†4 55	9 26
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD. 21

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
Bloomsburg D L & W	9.00	2 37	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	fa 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 06	3 45	7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD. 22

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f7 12	f4 47	f11 00	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 58
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

¶Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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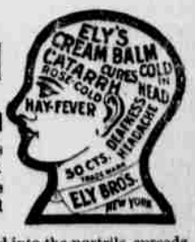
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.
12-10-1y

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages.
Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Chichester Chemical Co., Phila., Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA IDEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 24, 1907.

As there is not the slightest prospect of tariff revision at the present session, one ought to be thankful even for such a thing as "near revision." Secretary Root has advanced a proposal for a maximum and a maximum tariff that ought to prove something of a paliative measure while real revision is still lying dormant. There is a meeting in Washington this week of a coun tion for the encouragement of merican foreign trade. This body meeting simultaneously with the tional Board of Trade, repre- ting all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the United States. Secretary Root delivered an address before this body this week in which he suggested a variable tariff as a better thing for the country than reciprocity treaties. He pointed out that with the present high tariff law no foreign country was given any inducement to treat the United States exports on a preferential basis. Other countries knew that no matter what they might concede us they would be no better off commercially in the end. He said, on the other hand, that if the President were given discretion in scaling down the duties on certain articles to a maximum of 20 per cent. of the present rates he would be in a position to negotiate with other countries and offer them something tangible in return for preferential treatment at their hands. This contention was reasonable enough and is quite true so far as it goes, lacking a complete revision of the tariff, it is a very excellent plan and one that ought to be adopted. But both friends and enemies of the tariff know that revision ultimately will have to come. That the majority of schedules under the Dingley law are now inordinately high and work a hardship on the entire population when the need for them in fostering infant industries has long s nce disappeared. Anything short of a decent and far reaching revision can be considered little else than a make shift, though even with a generally reduced tariff Secretary Root's plan for a maximum and minimum rate of duty is one that could well be considered.

***

Congress contemplates an appropriation and probably will vote on it this week which is of interest to all southern states having swamp lands within their borders. There are 6,000,000 acres of these lands and most of them are in the southern states. The plan contemplated is to drain them and reclaim them as agricultural land and the appropriation will be with a view to ascertain just what this reclamation scheme would cost and how land values would be enhanced under it. Much of the work has been done in a tentative way by the Geological Survey already. Topographical maps which are being made of the whole United States have been extended over these swamp areas and the drainage line indicate very accurately what an immense amount of valuable ground could be reclaimed at a comparatively trifling cost. The scheme officials have in mind is more or less on a par with the irrigation work which the national government is now carrying out in the west. The land would be drained at a comparatively small cost and sold to settlers at decidedly increased value. The money thus gained would be used to drain and reclaim other land which in turn would be sold. Thus the reclamation work would be an endless chain till the whole of the six million acres had been reclaimed. Work already done by private enterprise shows that the drained land is among the best of the agricultural land in the world and the plan looks very promising.

***

Hope is rising among the friends of ship subsidy over the prospect of getting such a measure to a vote on the floor of the House at the present session. A bill providing for an annual appropriation of not more than $3 750,000 has been reported out of the House Committee and will probably get a hearing in the House itself within the ext few weeks. The plan is voluminous in detail and provides for many South American and trans-Pacific lines employing a total of about forty ships all of which will have to be built in American shipyards owned by American citizens and repaired in American dry docks. There is not much question that if such a measure ever passes the House it will go through the Senate with the greatest ease, for here is the stronghold of ship subsidy. But the democratic members of the House promise to fight the bill uncompromisingly and have announced their intention to filibuster against it as long as posssble.

***

Quite a tempest has been raised in the social tea pot over the announcement that Chile contemplates raising the rank of her legation here to the dignity of an embassy. There is now only one ambassador from South America, the one from Brazil. If Chile raised the rank of her representative it will of course necessitate raising the rank of our present minister to Chile. This will entail some expense but is a social luxury which we probably would be willing to pay for. However, the pinch comes from the fact that if Chile does raise the rank of her legation here she will undoubtedly soon be followed by Argentine and a number of the smaller South American Republics. This would give a lot of the little countries' representatives in Washington equal in rank to those of the great powers of Europe and this is a thing which the great powers are very loath to see happen. Consequently there is much heart breaking and jealousy under the surface, not owing so much to the political, as to the social aspects of the case.

***

More lions have been discovered in the path of the Panama Canal progress. Considerable ado is being made over a report that there are no foundations where the great Gatun dam will eventually be located. Now the Gatun dam will be the biggest thing of its sort in the world. It is the keystone to the whole structure of a lock canal across the isthmus. At one time or another covert opponents of the Canal scheme have intimated that borings on the south of the proposed dam show no rock foundation, but only a thin stratum of clay underlaid by mud. Last week the Committee on the Canal called for a specific report on this point from the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The report together with borings on the spot was transmitted, but the Commission asked that this information be held as confidential.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

ELECTION REFORMS.

Whatever may be the motive for the movement for an amendment of the State Constitution doing away with the February election, it is one which will command the approval of many citizens regardless of party affiliations. Too much time and money are spent in the formalities attending the choice of public officers, and the disturbing effect of year-long electioneering campaigns is an economic waste that cannot but be harmful. If an arrangement could be devised by which municipal, on the one hand, and State and national elections, on the other, could be wholly separated, the chance of divorcing municipal from State and national politics would be greatly increased.

Possibly this can be done, but it must be obvious that isolated attempts to correct defects in our election machinery are liable to do more harm than good. A genuine ballot reform, that will simplify the duty of the voter at the polls by eliminating duplication of names and abolishing the party square, is just as vital a feature in the programme of election legislation. Then, too, the operation of the registration laws, and perhaps of the uniform primary law, may reveal weaknesses and errors that will have to be corrected.

A far better way of approaching the problem, and one in accordance with the new political regime, would be the appointment of a non-partisan commission to study the whole question and prepare a harmonious and complete measure for the consideration of the people. By this means the suspicion of partisan advantage that is sure to attach to any project fathered by the "leaders" would be removed, and the prospect of real and lasting reformation would be immensely greater than by any tinkering that can be done by unrelated and inharmonious bodies of citizens.

—*Phila. Record.*

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

Other Inaugurations in May.

Henry Houck and Robert K. Young Will Take Places Then.

The inauguration of Henry Houck as secretary of internal affairs and of Robert K. Young as auditor general will take place in May. The time of inauguration was made different from that of governor because of a desire not to have too many changes at once and because of fiscal arrangements. The constitution in Article IV, Section 21, prescribed that the secretary shall serve four years and the auditor general three, the latter, like the State treasurer, not being eligible for re-election. Mr. Young will be the thirty second man to be commissioned auditor general and the eighteenth to be elected by the people, as from 1789 to 1845 the auditors were appointed by the governor and after 1850 elected. The constitution created the office of secretary of internal affairs in 1873 and nine men have been commissioned as secretaries, although the office of surveyor general which was merged into it, was the oldest in Pennsylvania being naturally the most important under the proprietary government, formerlly established under the commonwealth, in 1781 and kept up under the title until 1875.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought

OPPOSED TO REPEAL OF VACCINATION LAW.

Dr. Dixon Says Legislature Should Let Act Alone.

Harrisburg, Jan. 23.—When asked today what he thought of the agitation to have the Legislature repeal the vaccination law, Doctor Dixon, State Health Commissioner, said that the records of the past two weeks in his department should convince the people of the State that the only thing they have to do to have smallpox run riot through Pennsylvania was to take down the barriers that are thrown against it by vaccination.

"A few days ago," said Doctor Dixon, "we received word that a child that had never been vaccinated had been brought from Watkins, N. Y., to Wells, Bradford County, and had attended a school in Wells township for three days and was suffering with smallpox.

"The disease spread rapidly, and there were striking examples of the penalty for the unvaccinated. In one household all the members of the family, except a young girl who had been vaccinated, were stricken down with smallpox. There was not much trouble when that outbreak started to get the unvaccinated in that community to submit to vaccination.

"Another unvaccinated child was recently brought into a small village in Cumberland County from Ohio, and three other cases was the result. Only the other day we received a message stating that a resident of Columbia had gone to pay a visit to a neighboring State, and upon his return home went down with smallpox.

"When we have endeavored to have the vaccination law enforce in the rural communities we have frequently been met by the statement that there had not been a case of smallpox in the community for years, and, therefore, the people saw no necessity of being vaccinated. But to quote the strong argument of Chief Justice Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 'immunity for forty years in the past affords no guaranty of immunity for even forty days in the future, if a chance visitor from an infected locality or a borough resident returning from a visit to such locality should bring with him the germs of infection.'

"How true was the picture that Justice Mitchell drew has been shown by the imported cases of smallpox, which the State Department of Health has been called upon to fight within the past few days.

"Germany and Japan are making smallpox in their empires almost a thing of the past by vaccination laws far more rigid and far-reaching than the one we have in Pennsylvania, and which the anti-vaccinationists declare they are going to use their influence with the present Legislature to repeal. If the Legislature takes any action regarding vaccination I can only express the hope that it will be a step forward toward making our law a more effective barrier to smallpox rather than to move backward to such a prevalence of smallpox as existed in Germany and Japan before those countries began to fight this horrible disease by compulsory vaccination."

ANTHRACITE OUTPUT.

Nearly Six Million Tons Less Than in 1906.

December shipments of anthracite continue to show a decrease, and the aggregate for the entire year of 1906, 55,698,595, was the smallest in any year since the strike year of 1902, when the tonnage aggregated but 31,200,890 tons. Compared with 1905, which was the banner year in the anthracite coal trade, with its aggregate tonnage of 61,440,201 tons, there was a shrinkage in 1906 of 5,711,606. This was due in a large measure to a stoppage of the mines in parts of March and April, pending the adjustment of the miners' grievances, and later on to the lack of transportation facilities. The greatest decrease in tonnage is shown by the Lehigh Valley, with a falling off of 1,535,866 tons, and the Reading next, with a drcrease of 1,324,207 tons. The Pennsylvania made the nearest approach to maintaining its 1905 tonnage, its aggregate of 4,856,004 tons for 1906 being but 34,631 tons short.

TOWNSEND

MEN'S

GOOD SUITS

$4.00

MEN'S

GOOD OVERCOATS

$18 for $10. $13.50 for $8

WE MOVE IN TWO MONTHS.

TOWNSEND

Blanket Bargains!

Cotton Blankets 10-4 size in gray, white or brown start as low as 49c the pair. The 75c values for 65c. The 85c values for 70c.

Fancy Stripe Cotton Blankets in blue and white, brown and white or pink and white combinations 10-4 size—regularly $1.00 the pair now 89c

Extra size (12-4) White Cotton Blankets, regularly $1.50, now $1.25.

Heavy Chester Gray Blankets, 11-4 size, regularly $1.75, now $1.50.

White Cotton Blankets 11-4 size, regularly $1.25, now $1.10.

Silver fleece Blankets 11-4 size, regularly $3.75, now $3.15.

White or Gray Wool Blankets 11-4 size, regularly $4.00, now $3.50
Gray " " 11-4 " " 4.75, " 4.00
White or Gray " " 11-4 " " 5.00, " 4.25
Gray " " 11-4 " " 6.50, " 5.25
Gray " " 11-4 " " 7.00, " 5.98

Besutiful White Wool Blankets 11-4 size with pink, red or blue borders—the very acme of perfection in blankets from the very best people in the business—bargains every one.

Those marked $7.00 are now $5.98. Those marked $9.00 now $7.75
Those marked $8.50 are now $7.25.
Crib blankets reduced proportionately.

BED FURNISHINGS

Sheets, Pillow Cases and Counterpanes all at a saving.

COTTON COMFORTABLES

Prettily covered with Silakline and Sateen

$1.00 ones reduced to $ .85
1.25 ones reduced to 1.10
1.75 ones reduced to 1.50
2.39 ones reduced to 2.00
$2.98 ones reduced to $2.50
2.25 ones reduced to 1.98
2.50 ones reduced to 2.15

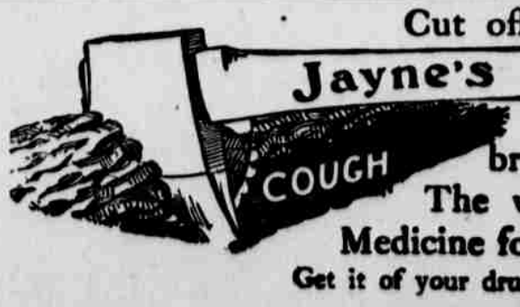
DOWN QUILT—with covering of the finest Sateen, beautiful colorings.

$4.50 kind reduced to $3.98. $5.00 kind reduced to $4.50.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with



Jayne's Expectorant

and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

We are Headquarters for

Useful X Mas Presents.

Men's Christmas Slippers in alll leather and velvets,

PRICE, 50 cts to $2.00.

Women's Fur Trimmed Felt Slippers with flexible leather soles.

PRICE, $1.00 to $1.50.

Colors Black, Red and Drab.

Full line of Children's slippers and shoes for Christmas.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap Clubbing Offer.

We have arranged to supply some excellent literature at a very low price. They are the following:

COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer* - - - $1.00
Regular price $1.50.

COLUMBIAN and New York Thrice a Week *World* $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

COLUMBIAN and *Woman's Home Companion* - $1 50
Regular price $2.00.

The latter is a splendid magazine with a circulation of 600,000. In form it is like the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is fully equal to it in every respect. Take advantage of this unusual offer now. Don't wait. tf.

Calendar pads for 1907 at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Paper napkins and doilies at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

We are prepared to furnish the *Woman's Home Companion* for 50 cents a year when taken with THE COLUMBIAN. The two for only $1.50. Send in your name while the offer lasts. tf.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 1-10-4

To Break In New Shoes Always Use

Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder. It prevents tightness and Blistering, cures Swollen, Sweating, Aching feet. At all Druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 1-10-4t.

James H. Coleman is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of Council.

Fred Ikeler Esq. will be among the speakers at the Berwick Business Men's banquet to be held in that place to-night.

Eugene F. Carpenter will contest with Harry S. Barton for the nomination for school director in the Republican caucus tonight.

Steps have been taken for the organization of a Men's Brotherhood in St. Matthew's Lutheran church. Thirty men attended the first meeting.

Bradford county now owns its splendid court house entirely free from debt, the second installment of $100,000 in bonds having been redeemed on Saturday, December 29. The court house bonds were dated January 1, 1897, and were for $200,000. On January 1, 1902, half of this amount was paid and now the entire debt is wiped out at the end of ten years.

Buying *The Philadelphia Sunday Press* means getting a splendid magazine—free! Fine stories, cleverly illustrated by authors like Conan Doyle and Anthony Hope. Splendid woman's department in *The Press* every day—weekdays and Sundays—Nothing half so good anywhere else. All the news—sports are treated by experts. Read *The Press* every day and you will get all that's worth having.

William Whittaker, charged with murdering his wife by cutting her throat at Mt. Carmel several weeks ago and who refused to have court appoint counsel to look after his case when called for trial at the February term of court, saying at that time, "I did it and want it over with as soon as possible," has undergone a complete change and now desires to try and make a fight for his life.

Judge Harry Alvan Hall has declined to entertain the petition of citizens of Woodward township, Clinton county, asking the Court to order an election to enable the citizens to decide whether they would refer a cash road tax. Judge Hall holds that so much of the act as provides for submitting the subject to the popular vote is unconstitutional, being a delegation of legislative power expressly reserved to the legislature.

Voters should bear in mind the necessity of the primary caucuses and assisting in the nomination of good men for the various town offices. Get good, clean practical men nominated for council and school director on both tickets and then it isn't so much difference who is elected. The primary is the foundation of good local government, and the good citizen always takes time to perform his duty as a citizen by attending the nominating meetings.

VICTIM OF DIPHTHERIA.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gross have the warm sympathy of the community in the affliction that has come to them in the death of their little daughter and only child, Josephine. She was nearly eight years old, and was a bright and interesting little girl. It was supposed that she had passed the danger line in an attack of diphtheria, but her strength failed and she died last Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning and was private. The stricken parents, being in quarantine, were unable to accompany the remains to the cemetery.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office. 3t.

KILLED A WILD-CAT.

While driving near Mainville last Friday afternoon, Harry S. Keller shot a wild cat that was in a tree. His attention was attracted to it by his bull dog. He got out of his wagon with his gun, and succeeded in bringing the animal down, and the dog finally dispatched it. Mr. Keller brought the animal home.

Penny Stamps in Book Form.

Third Assistant Postmaster Edwin C. Madden has announced that preparations are being made to issue one-cent postage stamps in book form, beginning about March 10th. There will be 24 stamps in four sheets of six stamps each, interleaved with paraffine paper and bound like the two-cent books.

No Smoking.

Two boys were recently suspended at the High School for smoking, by Prof. Sterner, and the School Board last Friday approved his action. The practice of smoking on the school grounds, and on the way to and from school, is to be broken up, and it is a good thing.

Electric Light for Orangeville.

The Orangeville Borough Council has passed an ordinance giving to J. W. Conner the right to erect poles and wires for electric lights. Mr. Conner intends to push the work, and the pretty Nob Mountain town will soon have an opportunity to light its streets and homes with modern illumination.

H. W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

PAIR OF SLIPPERS OF HUMAN SKIN.

From Body of Railroad Man Killed Near Williamsport.

A pair of house slippers made out of a man's dermis and epidermis—to be more plain, made from skin taken from the body of a man. The very thought makes creepy graveyard chills ripple up your spinal column causing an uncanny ghastly sensation. But nevertheless this is true and a Sunbury man is the possessor of these very same slippers, which the members of his family will not allow him to wear around the house, forcing him to keep them locked in his room and to carry an insurance policy against nightly visitations of ghosts. There is an interesting story connected with the slippers, as follows:

Several years ago a railroad man was killed while at work near Williamsport. None of his relatives could be located and as no friends came forward to claim the body and give him a decent burial the body in some manner reached a hospital in the northern part of this State where it was dissected. One of the doctors at the hospital was interested in a tannery and securing the skin from the man's body he sent it to the tannery and had it tanned. It was then taken to a Muncy shoemaker who made from it several pairs of slippers and a number of pocket books and tobacco pouches.

The shoemaker displayed these goods at his place of business and told from what they had been made. As a result the good people of Muncy were so horrified that the shoemaker was boycotted and he was forced to leave the town. Just at this time the Spanish-American war had started and he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving through the war as an orderly to Rear Admiral Bob Evans. Some time after the close of the war he took sick and died but before his death he presented a pair of the slippers to his cousin and it is this cousin who now resides in Sunbury and who still has the slippers.

In appearance the slippers are of a saffron color and are very soft and pliable. In telling of the slippers the owner stated to a newspaper representative that he had refused an offer of one hundred and fifty dollars for them.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded by Recorder Miller since those last published:

Joseph W. Rittenhouse to Harriet A. Hauck for 3 acres and 55 perches of land in Beaver township; consideration $350.

A. Z. Schoch, trustee, to John W. Lewis for lot of ground on Fourth street, Bloomsburg; consideration $1000.

Isaac Romick to John Shelhamer and Ida Shelhamer for 100 perches of land situate in Center township; consideration $125.

Ellis Robbins and wife to A. Evans for 44 acres and 24 perches of land in Pine township; consideration $200.

J. S. Edwards and wife to Truman N. Oman for 58 acres and 112 perches of land in Orange township consideration $2350.

Jacob Oman and wife to Truman N. Oman for 106 acres of land in Mt. Pleasant township; consideration $3000.

J. W. Sands and wife to Samuel I. Goodman for lot of ground on Poplar street, Bloomsburg; consideration $2000.

S. W. Dickson and wife to W. J. Mansfield for lot of ground on Spring Garden avenue, West Berwick; consideration $228,65.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Clemency Didn't Work.

Mrs. Lizzie Krebs and Mrs. Laura Harr will have to languish in the Montour county jail for one year, for stealing goods from Danville merchants. Every effort was made to secure the clemency of the court, even the merchants whose goods were stolen joining in a petition for their release. The attorneys on both sides, and all parties interested thought they had the matter all fixed up so that the women could go free, but Judge Evans didn't see it that way and so gave them a year. Perhaps the sentence was a little salty, but the court was right in not permitting the women to depart unpunished. The public have some rights which must be protected, and the action of the court may deter other women from getting drunk and shoplifting.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature — The Kind You Have Always Bought

Robbers Torture Man and Wife.

White Hot Poker Used to Extort Money From Couple Residing Near Mt. Carmel.

Six masked men entered the home of Stephen Chester, near Mt. Carmel, Wednesday night, last week, bound Mr. Chester and his wife with ropes and burned them with a poker, in an effort to obtain money An armed posse has searched the woods in the eastern part of the county for their assailants, whose identity is unknown.

Chester was known to have had several hundred dollars, but this money had been sent to a relative in Europe several days before. He and his wife were at supper when the masked men entered and bluntly told the purport of their visit. Chester handed over twenty cents, saying that this was all the money he had. "You lie," shouted one of the ruffians, and in a moment man and wife were seized and bound to their chairs, while one of the strangers pushed a poker into the stove, bringing it to a white heat. The clothing was stripped from Chester's legs, and the poker was laid against the flesh many times, the men meanwhile endeavoring to force him to talk. All Chester could do was to reiterate time and again that he had no money, but the men desisted only when he became unconscious.

Mrs. Chester, who had been a helpless, horrified spectator of the outrage, then received the attention of the robbers, who tore off her shoes and applied the hot poker to the soles of her feet. She, too, became unconscious, and the men left the couple and ransacked the house fleeing to the woods.

When Chester regained consciousness he managed to free himself and liberated his wife. His house is in a lonely spot, but he succeeded in attracting the attention of a passerby, and soon an armed band were hunting for the fiends who committed the crime.

Chester says that he could not identify any of his assailants and no clue exists.

Mrs. Mary Boice.

Mrs. Mary Boice, widow of the late Daniel Boice, died at the home of M. K. Appleman on Iron street, last Saturday evening.

She has been residing at Berwick for some years past, but came down here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Appleman a few weeks ago, and consented to remain and take charge of the Appleman home for a time. On Monday of last week she was taken ill with pneumonia, and her condition was critical from the first and she gradually grew weaker until the end came.

She was a daughter of Michael and Martha Sanders of Mahoning township, Montour county, and was born December 1st 1829. She was married to Daniel Boice in 1847 She resided here until February 1898, when her husband died, when she moved to Berwick and resided with her daughter, Mrs. M. L. Jarrard. She was a life long and consistent member of the M. E. Church.

Ten children were born to her and of these six survive: Frank Boice, of Chestnut alley, Bloomsburg; Mrs. George McCracken, East Seventh street, Berwick; Mrs. Hettie Fellows, East Seventh street, Berwick: Charles M. Boice, of Wilkes-Barre; William E. Boice, West Third street, Berwick; Mrs. M. L. Jarrard, East Eighth street, Berwick. Three brothers and a sister also survive her: Thomas H. Sanders, Danville; William H. Sanders, Doylestown; J. S. Sanders, Wilkes-Barre, and Mrs. Effie A. Fetter, Philadelphia.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. O. G. Heck of Berwick officiating. The interment was in Rosemont.

A Memorial Day Measure.

At the present session of the legislature Hon. Thomas V. Cooper will introduce a bill authorizing the county commissioners of the several counties of Pennsylvania to appropriate annually a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars to each G. A. R. post in their respective counties to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial day. The act is not to apply to cities of the first, second or third class. This will be a popular measure, as with the increasing years and decreasing numbers, the scattered membership in the country districts find it more difficult to raise sufficient funds to pay for the necessary expenses of Memorial day observances.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of Bloomsburg will hold their caucus for the nomination of town officers, at the Town Hall tonight at 7:30 o'clock. J. E. Fidler is the only candidate in the field for President of Council, and will no doubt be nominated.

Big Reductions

ON ALL

COATS, SUITS, AND FURS

You can make nice savings now. All goods must go. COME AND SEE THEM.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
Our Price $1.50

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. Date.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

BRITISH REFUSE OUR AID

Governor Swettenham Orders Naval Commander to Leave.

QUITS AS REQUESTED

Kingston's Executive Objected to Salute Fired in His Honor Fleet Surgeons Established Hospital and Aided Many—Ordered Marines to Embark on Their Ships.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 24.—In compliance with the request—which implies the command—of Sir James Alexander Swettenham, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the British West Indian Island of Jamaica, the American landing parties have been withdrawn from Kingston, and Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis with his relief fleet, consisting of the battleships Indiana and Missouri and the gunboat Yankton, has sailed away.

Swettenham had refused the tents and offers of assistance made by the Americans, and practically told them that their kind offices were not wanted.

The correspondent saw the American officers just before they left. They feel insulted and indignant because of the refusal of their assistance, which they saw was highly necessary to the relief of suffering.

The field hospital which the Americans established last Tuesday, and where scores have been attended, has been removed, owing to the departure of the Americans. The other hospitals are still overcrowded.

Indignation Over Governor's Action.

Much indignation is manifest because of the unsympathetic attitude of Governer Swettenham. Intensifying dissatisfaction is being expressed by all classes over what is considered the unwise refusal of American assistance.

The situation was improving, but the Governor's strange action has made it worse.

The Americans say that, in comparison, conditions here are much worse than those resulting from the San Francisco disaster. The hospitals are running over, doctors and nurses working without sleep.

Lady Swettenham and her sister are serving as cooks in the hospitals.

The men from the American warships gave valuable assistance before their departure.

It was an abrupt and painful conclusion which forced itself upon Rear-Admiral Davis and his mission of mercy.

Governor Swettenham objected to the presence of American sailors engaged in the work of clearing the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded and sick. His objections were expressed in a letter to Admiral Davis peremptorily requesting him to re-embark all parties which had been landed.

Admiral Davis was shocked and pained. He paid a formal visit to the Governor, informing him that the Indiana, Missouri and Yankton would sail. The Admiral said privately that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States.

The friction between the Governor and the Admiral began with the arrival of the American war vessels, when the Governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity for American aid—that its Government was fully able to preserve order, attend the wounded, and succor the homeless.

Rear Admiral Davis, however, landed parties of bluejackets, who patrolled the streets, cleared the debris, razed the ruins, attended many of the wounded, and won the highest praise from citizens and military officers for excellent work.

STORM CAUSES GREAT LOSS.

Five Lake Liners Blown Ashore, and Bridges Wrecked.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A terrific gale, blowing ninety miles an hour at times during eighteen hours, has done $1,500,000 damage to shipping in the harbor. Five large lake liners lay tintering just inside the breakwater were torn loose by the wind and driven aground. The gale was accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

The brunt of the storm seems to be west of Buffalo. Railroad service in and out of the city has been badly disarranged.

At Niagara Falls $200,000 damage has been done. Two miles of the trolley line along the river edge has been washed away. The Three Sisters Islands are submerged.

Niagara Falls power was cut off when the cables snapped, and the city is in partial darkness.

At North Tonawanda more than a mile and a half of lumber docks were carried away by a sudden rise of five feet in the Niagara River.

A Monument for San Juan Hill.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Katherine Tingley of the Point Loma Homestead, who is the owner of 100 acres of land on the San Juan Hill battlefield near Santiago, Cuba, announces that she purposes to erect there a monument to mark the line of trenches. She will also put up a building to be used for a school at the historic spot.

HELD UP RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Kingston's Customs Rules Not Relaxed—British Cruiser Arrives.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 24.—The cable ship Henry Holmes arrived off Plum Point, Kingston. Her Captain reports that no pilot awaited him. He waited until daylight and then entered the harbor to deliver the relief stores sent by the Danish Government. He had some difficulty in landing these provisions because of customs formalities.

According to the Captain's message, the situation at Kingston has not been exaggerated; it is simply appalling. Hardly a house is standing. The city is one mass of debris and the stench from bodies being burned on the steets is awful.

The extreme point of Port Royal has sunk 200 feet, and vessels approaching it must exercise great caution. The mind can scarcely grasp the extent of the calamity. If rain falls the misery will become intense and an epidemic most probably follow.

The British cruiser Indefatigable reached Kingston.

NEGROES AT WHITE HOUSE.

Six Among the Guess at the Reception to the Judiciary.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The presence of six negroes at the reception given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt to the Judiciary caused comment. Ordinarily it is not remarkable for negroes to be present at such official functions, as invitations are frequently given to negroes connected with the Government, but none was present at the diplomatic reception two weeks ago and the cause was supposed to be resentment among negroes to the President's course in dismissing the negro soldiers. W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, who is a large and exceptionally black negro, was at the reception with three negro women. The identity of the other negroes present could not be ascertained.

Bailey Re-Elected.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 24.—The Texas Legislature voted to continue Joseph W. Bailey in the United States Senate. He received twenty-four more votes than was required to nominate. Senator Bailey and his friends are in high spirits. Mr. Bailey will remain in Austin for some time and be present at the investigation which is to be conducted by the House Committee of the charges which have been filed against him. He says he will resign from the Senate if any of these charges are sustained.

Shah Hears Complaints by 'Phone.

London, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Teheran states that Persians having complained that the Shah's guards prevented them from approaching His Majesty with grievances, the Shah has ordered that a telephone communicating with the palace be fixed in the public square, and has invited the people to converse with him direct.

Guggenheim is Senator.

Dever, Colo., Jan. 23.—Simon Guggenheim, of smelter fame, has been elected United States Senator from Colorado in joint session of the Legislature. He said he would serve the people all the time, and to do so would withdraw from all business enterprises. Later he resigned from eight large mining concerns.

Oil Trust Trial March 4.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24.—The trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana on the charge of receiving concessions upon shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., as set forth in one of eight indictments recently sustained by Judge Landis in the United States District Court, was set by the Judge for March 4.

To Aid Distressed Cubans.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 24.—Governor Magoon has authorized the Governor of Santiago to charter a steamer to bring distressed Cubans from Jamaica back to their own country, allowing $5 each for transportation. The stemer Oteri, which recently has been engaged in relief work, left here for Jamaica.

Ice Supports an Engine.

Newmarket, N. H., Jan. 22.—Crashing into a Boston and Maine express near here, the engine and tender of an accommodation train was hurled over a nine-foot embankment into the river. The engineer was sent flying over the ice, which was thick enough to support the engine.

Thousands of Chinese Must Starve.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Advices from Consular agents to the State Department indicate an increasing severity of the famine in China. The agents believe that before the next harvest hundreds of thousands of Chinese will suffer starvation.

Dogs Live on Vegetables.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 24.—After a year's experiment on dog nutrition, feeding them only on vegetables or starchy food, Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale Scientific School, announces that dogs do not need meat to sustain life.

Wants Reforms in Porto Rico.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 23.—In his annual message to the Legislature Governor Winthrop recommends changes in the judicial system and in the civil service law and an increase in school facilities. He congratulates the islanders on their prosperity.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Bills are to be introduced at Albany, N. Y., providing for the adoption of the Torrens real estate title system, which, if adopted, will deprive many title insurance companies of future business.

The House failed to respond to an appeal by Representative Longworth for a $5,000,000 appropriation to construct homes abroad for American diplomats.

Senator Bravo, moderate leader declares that the hope of Cuba lies in an American protectorate.

Following the receipt of official messages from the British government relative to Governor Swettenham's refusal to accept the aid of the American navy at Kingston it was announced in Washington that "the incident was closed."

Two more heavy earthquake shocks added to the terror in Kingston.

The press of the United States and Canada is unanimous in its condemnation of Governor Swettenham's act of requesting the withdrawal of American sailors from Jamaica, and the belief is expressed that he will be recalled.

President Roosevelt won a signal victory over the Senate forces who sought to question his action in discharging negro troops.

Attorney General Jackson invited former Attorney General Mayer to defend the constitutionality of the last State re-apportionment act in the Court of Appeals.

Seven hundred victims of the Kingston earthquake have been buried, with more in the ruins.

President Roosevelt eulogized the memory of General Robert E. Lee, the 100th anniversary of whose birth was observed throughout the South.

Explosion of a powder car on the Big Four Railroad at Sandford, Ind., destroyed an entire passenger train, killing at least twenty-two persons and probably a dozen more and injuring at least thirty-five.

Many plans to relieve the sufferers from the Kingston earthquake were started, the reports of damage to property having reached $25,000,000, with thousands homeless.

President Roosevelt wrote to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, urging the authorization of two great battleships of the Dreadnought class.

President Roosevelt signifies his intention of asking Congress in a special message to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to deal with the freight car shortage question.

Mayor McClellan of New York city, seeks to have Attorney General Jackson imprisoned for contempt of court in continuing an action for a recount of the Mayoralty votes.

Four hundred payers of rent decided to petition the Legislature for laws to regulate rents in New York city.

Edwin Gould capitulated to the Heinze-Morse Thomas interests and got out of the Mercantile National Bank.

Announcement was made in Washington that President Roosevelt will send another message to the Senate, with more evidence in the Brownsville case.

Governor Pardee said California will deal with the Japanese school children question as it deems best and that Mr. Roosevelt does not understand the situation.

In his first skirmish over the ballots Attorney General Jackson obtained possession of some of the boxes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Excited by reports of suppressed elections, the Persian National Assembly, according to a despatch, voted to ask the Shah whether he was against them.

Russia will need no foreign loan this year, says a despatch from St. Petersburg, as the small amount needed will be obtained by an internal issue.

With the Cabinet's approval, the bill dispensing with formal declarations as preliminary to church services was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Many Americans were presented at the annual reception of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

Attempting to seize the barracks in Caracas, Vice President Gomez was foiled by the commandant, a Castro follower, and civil war is imminent.

To sound the powers on the date and programme of the Hague Conference, Professor de Martens has reached Berlin on a mission from the Czar.

Terms of separation of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are said to provide that the former keeps Blenheim while the latter retains the family jewels.

Elections to the new Russian Douma show continued socialistic gains.

Prince von Buelow, German Imperial Chancellor, pleading for colonial expansion, declartd that the colonies formed the keystone of national energy.

According to a despatch much disturbance is caused on the Riviera by M. Clemenceau's war on gambling, but work on the new casinos at Monte Carlo proceeds day and night.

In spite of the lower bank rate, a despatch from London says, there was little effect on the Stock Exchange, and American securities were depressed by conditions in New York.

Admiral Birileff has resigned his post as Russian Minister of Marine.

An appeal has been made against the sequestration of the Bascilica of Mont martre, erected by subscription of the French people.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepard has been released from prison in France, where he was confined for nine days for killing a girl with his automobile, on payment of a fine of $2,000.

Colonel Patko Andrieff, chief of gendarmes at Lodz, was assassinated, his slayer escaping.

SPORTING NEWS.

The steam yacht Virginia, chartered by Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., will sail from New York on February 2, for a cruise of about three months. The islands of the Caribbean Sea will be visited, the cruise partaking of a scientific nature as well as for recreation.

The New York Yacht Club has 2,447 members, all told, on its list, and a fleet of 577 vessels, representing 76,064 tons.

The Aero Club of Great Britain has decided to send a challenge for theCoupe International at St. Louis in October.

E. C. Benedict has been re-elected commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for 1907.

The stewards of the Jockey Club assigned racing dates for the season. No change was made from last year's allotment.

The Amateur Athletic Union threatens to take control of skating if the National Skating Association does not rescind its action in sanctioning the Canadian championship meeting at Montreal.

More than fifty-two millions of dollars were spent on English racing last year.

1,500 PERISH IN TIDAL WAVE.

Terrible Destruction Wrought on Isle of Simalu.

Utrecht, Jan. 24.—A despatch from the Governor of Atjeh to the Dutch Governor General states that the tidal wave which devastated the Dutch East India Islands on January 12, caused 1,500 deaths on the Island of Simalu.

Severe earthquake shocks are being felt daily on the island.

Simalu, or Pulo Simalu, the northernmost of the large islands off the west coast of Sumatra, is about fifty-three miles in length, and from four to thirteen miles in breadth. It is covered with vegetation and divided by a chain of mountains, of which Gunong Sibahu and Gunong Sibihan attain a height of about three thousand feet. The latter mountain lies about five miles from the coast, abreast of Pulo Kilik, while Sibahu is situated at the narrow neck of the island, opposite Tapak Bay.

There are no streams of any importance on the island, which is thickly populated. The inhabitants, estimated to number about 10,000, reside principally in small villages near the coast. Besides these about 600 Malays and Chinese have settled in Simalu.

Only the coast land is under cultivation. The inteior is wooded, but there is comparatively little heavy timber. Trade is confined to Padang and other ports on the west coast of Sumatra, and is carried on chiefly by a system of barter, the use of coins having been introduced only recently.

SENATE ORDERS INQUIRY.

President's Authority Must Not be Questioned on Brownsville Affair.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—With a great sigh of relief that the month-long flood of talk was over at last the Senate passed the Foraker resolution of investigation into the Brownsville affray in its most recently modified-by-compromise form. It was adopted with what was as near a whoop as the Senate ever gives, and the Committee on Military Affairs takes charge, with authority to investigate the facts of the affray at Brownsville, Texas, the night of August 13 and 14 last, "without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation" to or connected with that affray.

HANGED IN CIVIL WAR DIES.

John McGrogan Was One of Eight Foragers Caught by Guerillas.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 24.—John McGrogan, who was hanged by guerillas with seven other members of a foraging party on General Sherman's "March to the Sea," and who alone was cut down in time to save his life, died in his home in Paterson, N. J. He was eighty-four years old, and his death was due to the infirmities of age.

McGrogan returned to Paterson after the war, and, up to a few years ago, was a manufacturer of cigars. He will be buried with military honors by the Grand Army of the Republic.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA

Estimates of Wounded as High as 1,000--Victims Mostly Negroes.

HEAVY PROPERTY LOSS

Troops in Control of the City and Martial Law Prevails—Business Section Gone—Fire Did the Greatest Damage — People Received Warning of Approaching Quake.

Holland Bay, Jamaica, Jan. 20.—So much confusion exists in Kingston that conflicting reports of the damage done by the earthquake on Monday are received. No two of the couriers arriving to file cable despatches tell the same story. The sub-telegraph station just outside the city is not in good working order and hence nothing trustworthy comes from there.

According to the best advices received here the dead will number from 100 to 300, and the wounded may reach 1,000. They are mostly negroes. Although nearly every house is damaged to some extent by the earthquake, most of the city was spared from the fire. The water supply was disarranged in places, but not entirely cut off.

With the first shock many structures in the poorer part of the city went down, and fire started along the wharves where the wreckage of the freight sheds offered immediate fuel. The clogging of the streets with debris and the great confusion following the shocks paralyzed the fire department for a time and the flames along the waterfront had gained considerable headway before it could bring to bear any effective work.

Immediately after the first severe shock the people rushed into the streets. Succeeding shocks toppled over weakened walls on many of them. Rescue work began at once. The General Hospital was not destroyed by the quake. Thither carts and stretchers bore the wounded as fast as they were rescued from the wreckage.

The shock destroyed the Myrtle Bank Hotel. The British military station was destroyed and the camp hospital for invalided soldiers was likewise wrecked entirely.

Sir James Fergusson is the only foreigner reported killed. No other foreigners are missing.

One reason why the death list is not greater among the whites is because there was practically a warning of imminent danger. A tremendous wind storm arose and partial darkness obscured the city and suburbs. This aroused the fears of thousands and all were on the alert when the first shake began. The people ran out of their homes, and when the severe quake came, which lasted four or five minutes and were of sustained intensity, the whites were chiefly out in the open.

The negroes, on the contrary, took to cover to a great extent. The poorer part of the city is where the greatest loss of life occurred and the victims were almost exclusively negroes. Along the water front and the chief business streets several whites were probably killed in the collapse of buildings.

From messages received here it is judged that order was restored quickly in the city. There are two regiments of negro zouaves, officered by white men, near the city. They are regulars and highly trained. All those who were not killed or injured were immediately at the service of the Governor, and report has it that they were thrown at once into the city and did fine work in helping to restore order. Some of them were put at fighting the fire and others were set to guard the banks and other places where valuable property was in danger.

GILLETTE FILES AN APPEAL.

Action Stays His Execution for the Murder of His Sweetheart.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 24.—C. D. Thomas, attorney for Chester Gillette, now in Auburn Prison awaiting electrocution for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, filed with the County Clerk of Herkimer county notice of appeal. A copy of the notice was also served on the District Attorney. This action carries the case directly to the Court of Appeals and acts as a stay until the appeal has been determined. When the appeal will be argued is not known. It will be many months, and possibly a year, and meanwhile Gillette will remain in Auburn. His execution was set for the week beginning January 28.

Walsh Indicted, 150 Counts.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Federal Grand Jury has indicted John R. Walsh on 150 counts, charging misapplying $3,000,000 of the Equitable Trust and Home Savings Bank. His attorney says he is guilty only of violating the law prohibiting a National bank from lending more than ten per cent. of its capital to one person. Walsh lent it to himself.

Two Drown in Wreck.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 23.—Word was received here of the wreck of the American three-masted schooner Horace G. Morse and the loss of her captain and one of her crew at Bliss Island Point, about forty miles west of St. John.

13,000,000 MEN FOR ARMY.

United States Could Put That Number in Field.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—More than 13,000,000 men in the United States are available for military service, according to the report of the Military Secretary on the militia, which has just been made public. Of this number 112,390 men are organized in State militia and ready for immediate military duty.

New York leads in the number of men available, having 1,394,000. Ohio is second with 1,085,110, Illinois third with 1,084,550, and Pennsylvania fourth with 1,017,000. In the strength of its organized militia New York leads with 14,711, Pennsylvania is next with 9,836, and Illinois is third with 6,613.

WHOLE TOWN SWEARS OFF.

Port Republic Burns Up Its Tobacco Supply After Revival Meeting.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 24.—The entire male population of the little town of Port Republic has sworn off from the use of tobacco in all form. This is the result of a religious revival which has been in progress there for several weeks.

One of those converted is Miss Amanda Blake, keeper of the only store in the village where tobacco was sold. She made a bonfire of all the tobacco she had in stock.

One of the first to swear off was John Johnson, seventy years old, who had used tobacco from boyhood, and as a result he is ill.

Pawns His Glass Eye.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 24.—After resigning successively positions with both telegraph companies and a dime messenger service, Fred Desjerlais, fifteen years old, in desperation and despair, has pawned his glass eye. Before this financial coup, which netted 50 cents, Freddie had convinced his juvenile admirers that he could see admirably with the glass eye.

Accidentally Shot Boy.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 24.—While cleaning a revolver at his home at South Plainfield, Thomas Johnson accidentally pulled the trigger, and his twelve year old brother-in-law, De Witt Giles, fell dead with a bullet through his heart. Johnson's hand were burned by the powder. He was not arrested. He is a fireman on the Lehigh Valley.

Dolliver's Nomination Unanimous.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 23.—United States Senator James P. Dolliver was unanimosly nominated for re-election by a caucas of Republican members of the Legislature.

France to Honor Major Huntington.

Paris, France, Jan. 23.—Major Henry A. Huntington, Secretary of the American Club of Paris, has been nominated to be a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Inventor of Stevens Rifle Dead at 92.

Meriden, Conn., Jan. 23.—Joshua Stevens, inventor of the Stevens rifle, died here. He was ninety-two years old. He was born in Chester, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were irregular, on narrow fluctuations in prices.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie interests contemplate an increase in capitalization of $20,000,000.

After violent declines in prices, stocks showed substantial recoveries at the close of the market.

The Cotton Exchange decided to revise its methods of making differences in cotton grades.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¾c. per qt.

Butter.			
Creamery, extra	28½	@	29
Firsts	26	@	27½
State dairy, fancy	25	@	26
Cheese.			
Fancy	13½	@	14½
Small	13½	@	14½
Part Skims	9¾		
Eggs.			
State and Penn	34	@	35
Western—Firsts	30		
Live Poultry.			
Chickens, per lb			11
Fowls, per lb			13½
Dressed Poultry.			
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	17
Fowls, per lb	8	@	13½
Chickens, Phila. lb	18	@	25
Fowls, per lb	6	@	14
Ducklings, per lb	12	@	13
Fruits—Fresh.			
Apples—Greenings per bbl	$1 50	@	$3 00
King, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Ben Davis per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, L. I., bbl	$1 50	@	$1 75
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	4 50
Onions, white, bbl	2 00	@	5 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	65	@	80
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, prime, cwt	$1 00	@	$1 15
No. 1, per cwt	95	@	1 00
No. 2, per cwt	90	@	1 00
Straw, long rye	55	@	75
Grain, Etc.			
Flour, Win. pats.	$3 60	@	$3 75
Spring pats	4 10	@	4 90
Wheat, No. 1			90½
No. 2, red			81
Oats, mixed	39		
Clipped white	40	@	44
Live Stock.			
Beeves, city drs'd	6½	@	9
Calves, city drs'd	8	@	14
Country, drs'd	7	@	13
Sheep, per cwt	$4 00	@	$5 00

LACKING IN SYSTEM

COMMON FAULT AMONG WOMEN SAYS A BUSINESS MAN.

One Reason for the Servant Problem, It Is Suggested—Hotel Managers Dependent on Men to Organize Their Households.

The head of the house put down his newspaper, looked thoughtfully at his young daughter and asked if system was taught in the public schools.

"System," she repeated, puzzled.

"Yes, system," her father persisted. "I don't believe, though, that system can be taught," he continued reflectively. "It's like common sense, or a sense of humor. One must be born with it."

"What on earth are you driving at?" asked his wife.

"I'm driving at this: I have come to the conclusion that the New York woman is about the least systematic in the world. I am not referring to business women so much as to women in the home, women who are not obliged to earn their living."

"And men?" asked the wife.

"Well, I have met men who apparently had mighty little system about anything, but as a general thing men far outrank women in this respect.

"What started me going on the subject? Why, this: Jones told me to-day that he had discharged his housekeeper and put a man in her place, and that the only reason the assistant housekeeper was kept was because women guests and the maids needed a woman's help occasionally. A big force of chambermaids are required in his hotel, to say nothing of dozens of other employes who formerly came under the supervision of the housekeeper. Now he has a man to do that work—does it better, Jones says."

"What was the trouble with the housekeeper?" asked the wife.

"Lack of system, Jones said. Then he pointed out a phenomenon I had never noticed. He said that when a woman undertook to run a hotel it generally degenerated into a boarding house, and that when a man took hold of a boarding house, which isn't often, it generally grew into a hotel, and all because of a question of system.

"A woman who has been trained in a business concern, who began, say, as errand girl, office attendant, or stock girl and works her way up to a responsible place, often learns a good deal about system. Under such circumstances I think system can be acquired in an institution of learning. I am also sure that, take some business women out of their environment and set them up in an independent venture, they will drop almost immediately into what I call a systemless system. To illustrate:

"A relative of mine left school at fifteen to work in a large manufacturing concern, in which she rose to a place second only to that of the owners before she was thirty. I myself wondered at her success.

"When she was thirty-two years old she married a prosperous business man, a widower, with two children and a good sized house, who can afford to keep several servants. He made no secret of the fact that he selected his wife because of her talent of managing for her systematic arrangement of her duties and business engagements.

"They have been married two years, and a worse managed household from my point of view it has never been my luck to see. I have never known a meal to be served in that house on schedule time in spite of the fact that they live far enough out of the city to make it necessary for the man to travel in and out by train; the children are quarrelsome, unruly, unpunctual and so usually, my wife tells me, are the three servants. Their mistress has lost her alert, confident, business air and looks as if she had tackled a job too hard, for her, which is, indeed, exactly the case.

"In other words, she has no system by which that household may be reduced to a smoothly running, harmonious basis. She could manage with ease a hundred or more employes in a concern of which she was not the head, but where she is absolute boss three servants are beyond her.

"But in justice to women I think this ought to be said: The system which is possible in a hotel is not, in my opinion, possible in a private house, and I doubt if the general run of man would do any better than the general run of woman in managing an ordinary household."

The manager of the same hotel spoke differently. Said he:

"System is system, whether in a small or a large house, and no one appreciates this better than women servants, who themselves are quite incapable of originating anything approaching system. A system must be laid down for them and they must be taught how to follow it, if satisfactory results are looked for. A systemless mistress is bound to have a systemless servant; and that even the most charming and accomplished of mistresses are often almost without any system at all in their housekeeping no one, I think, will deny.

Put a tiny cork into the end of brass curtain rods when they are to be run into starched or lace curtains. The rods will slide in easily.

Soak new lamp wicks over night in vinegar. This will cause them to give a more brilliant light.

WE SHOULD DRESS FOR DINNER.

Medical Experts Claim It Is Conducive to Cheerfulness.

The custom of dressing for dinner is strongly advocated by a well known medical journal, which goes even further, and declares that every worker should change his clothes before the evening meal, even if he does not possess evening clothes.

The explanation most likely is that the clothes after they have been worn all day get more or less clogged and lose temporarily their ventilating properties, so that the emanations from the body do not escape freely.

Nor need the changing of clothes be the exclusive luxury of the persons who dress for dinner. The hard-worked clerk, the shopkeeper and the working man would all be better if they would cast off their work-a-day clothes and put on clean clothes for the evening meal after the day of toil is over.

The bracing effect of a change of clothes is well known. Many a man feeling almost too fatigued after an arduous day's work to change his clothes, finds himself considerably refreshed when the change is accomplished, and at the same time he experiences a feeling of cleanliness and preparedness for his dinner, and good digestion invariably waits on healthy appetite. The changing of clothes may even thus favorably affect nutrition.

The effect of a change of clothes after a day's toil is in some respects similar to that of a bath, mildly stimulating, bracing, dispelling the feeling of tiredness and fatigue so commonly experienced.

Ironing Board Fast to the Wall.

The housewife has been so long accustomed to spanning the ironing board across the backs of two chairs that she naturally never thinks of any other method of doing it. But there are more convenient ways of supporting the ironing board, as shown by the illusration. The idea is certainly a good one, and any housewife would welcome the introduction of one into her household.

Attached to Wall.

This simple arrangement of hanging the ironing board on brackets attached to the wall was designed by a California man, and he thinks so highly of it that he has had it patented. Still, this is no reason why any housewife cannot have one made. A glance at the illustration will suffice to show the construction. When the ironing board is not in use it is swung back against the wall, where it is held in place by an arm connecting the tops of the brackets. It can be just as easily lowered.

HOME COOKING.

Oyster Pot Pie.

Have ready nice light raised biscuit dough; cut it into small squares; season the oysters well with butter, pepper and salt,, and thicken with a little flour; this may be baked in the oven in a pudding dish, browning on top.

Oyster Omelet.

Beat six eggs very light, season with pepper and salt, add two tablespoonsfuls cream and pour into a frying pan with one tablespoonful of butter; then drop into the omelet eight or ten large oysters and fry, fold over and send to table at once.

French Toast.

To one egg, well beaten, add one-half pint of sweet milk and a pinch of salt. Into this dip dry slices of bread and fry like griddle cakes in a little hot butter until nicely browned on both sides. Serve with maple syrup.

Date and Orange Sandwiches.

One-half cup finely chopped dates, two tablespoons orange juice, blend fruit and orange juice thoroughly; use between buttered slices of whole wheat bread.

Mulled Jelly.

Take one tablespoonful of currant or grape jelly, beat with it the white of one egg and a teaspoon of sugar. Pour on it a teacupful of boiling water and break in it a slice of dry toast or two crackers.

The French Point of Beauty.

A point of beauty always sought by the French in the arrangement of the hair is to present a joli nuque that is, a pretty nape of the neck. Effects they produce in this respect are wonderful, and are chiefly attained by care in securing a graceful line marked by the hair from ear to ear, and a charming contour which clever waving of the hair produces.

You can sharpen scissors perfectly on the neck of a bottle.

DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or overbusy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better in reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in *any condition of the female system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

F. H. WASKEY IN CONGRESS.

Alaska's First Delegate Says He Is a Thorough Miner.

Since shedding swaddling clothes persistent as the howl of his own malamutes has been Alaska's effort to obtain just if not dignified representation in the halls of Congress. Of right to representation in that august body her gold output of the last ten years — some $40,000,000— would seem to substantiate.

Alaska's dependency upon Washington is not unlike that of the American colonies upon England before the Declaration of Independence. Indeed, so fragrantly has Washington ignored it that one time Fairbanks is said to have forbidden the celebration of the Fourth of July.

While a territory it has no territorial government. It is governed like the District of Columbia. To possess territorial government—the home rule for which Ireland has fought and bled—is now the controlling ambition. The first step toward realization was the election of the Democratic candidates for delegate to Congress—Frank H. Waskey, of Nome, and Thomas C. Cale of Fairbanks. Waskey was elected to fill the short term, while Cole is the long term delegate.

The Republican party merged the

Frank H. Waskey.

long and short terms into one and nominated Thomas C. Murane, a lawyer of unblemished character.

In Fairbanks, Cale's district, Murane had a single vote against the Democratic candidate's 650!

Alaska's delegate has no seat or voice in Congress. Like a hearer at college, he is admitted to the floor of the house. In the committee room, where the real business of the house is transacted, he is entitled to a respectful audience.

"There are no more intelligent men in the world," said Waskey, "than the miners of Alaska. Few are the camps, the cabins or the roadhouses they frequent in which the best current literature is not met. Miners devour such publications as the World's Work, the Scientific American, the Review of Reviews and mining publications. They are the thinkers as well as the doers in these parts.

"Every man, I suppose," said Waskey, recalling his life in the north, "has some one thing of which he is prouder than another. My pride is that I am of pioneer stock. My father was forty years a miner. He and my mother came from New England to Minnesota when it was a forest, thence to California in its earliest days. From that frontier I pushed to Alaska.

"Newspapers have said I am not a miner; that I never sunk a shaft or handled a pick. The fact is there is no work pertaining to mining I have not done and continue to do. I am first and last nothing else but a miner."

For Good Roads.

Legislature Should Take Action On the Subject.

Our present State Legislature should not fail to take some action with regard to the subject of good roads. As a matter of economy, it has been demonstrated in other states, that it is more profitable, not only to the townships, but also to the farmers and others who frequently have to use the roads, to have good roads rather than poor ones. The experiment was tried a few years ago in one of the western counties of this state; the government was induced to construct a road which has proved to be very satisfactory and well worth the money spent in its construction. The average township supervisor doesn't seem to have any conception of what is required to make a good road and keep it in repair. The money appropriated for roads, in the several townships of this county, is practically wasted, owing, in a great measure, to the custom of allowing any man, who owns real eatate, one or two dallars a day for doing twenty-five cents worth of work in order that he may have a chance to "work out" his road tax. The method of road making is simple, when in charge of a competent man, and easy to learn. This has been demonstrated by the work done on roads, already constructed by the government.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the court house, Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, FEB. 2nd, 1907.

at 9 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

TRACT NO. 1. A VALUABLE TRACT OF TIMBER. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Jackson, county of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a white pine, thence by land of T. Viets and E. Meeker and others, south 68 degrees 30 minutes east 142 rods to a stone, thence by land of Wilson Kitchen south 22 degrees west 48 rods to a maple stump, thence by land of same south 70 degrees 30 minutes east 100 rods to a hemlock, thence by land formerly of J. H. Creveling south 0 degrees 30 minutes west 80 rods to a hemlock thence by same and land of J. Wilson Kile north 70 degrees 30 minutes west 161 6-10 rods to a stone, thence by land of Jackson Township School District north 33 degrees 45 minutes east 8 5-10 rods to a post, thence by same north 41 degrees 30 minutes east 13 rods to a post, thence by land of same north 46 degrees, 30 minutes west 12 5-10 rods thence by same south 41 degrees 30 minutes west 5 rods to a post, thence by land of William Hess south 80 degrees 30 minutes west 22 rods and same in the public road, thence along same and in same north 64 degrees 15 minutes west 9 rods, thence along same and in same north 72 degrees west 11 rods, thence along land of Geo. Wagner and in public road north 7 degrees west 12 2-10 rods, thence along same and in same north 31 degrees west 10 rods, thence along same and in same north 72 degrees 30 minutes west 10 rods, thence along same and in same north 54 degrees 30 minutes west 5 7-10 rods, thence along land of Michael S. Remley and T. Veits north 19 degrees west 112 rods to place of beginning, containing

162 ACRES and 100 PERCHES

neat measure. It being a part of the tracts of land in the warrantee names of Pricilla McHenry and Edward McHenry, upon which is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

barn and sawmill with good water power. This property is well timbered except a few acres of farm land around the buildings.

TRACT No. 2.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of land situate in the village of Rohrsburg, Greenwood township, Columbia county, Penn'a bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the north by public road leading to Millville, on the east by land of Mrs. Vaughn, on the south by land of Jacob Rantz estate, and on the west by land of Hite, being fifty-nine feet in front on Millville road and ninety-nine feet in depth, whereon are erected a stable and shed.

Seized and taken into execution at the suits of Howard Stadon, Della Stadon and I. M. Betz vs. P. D Black, and to be sold as the property of P. D. Black:

CHAS. B. ENT, Sheriff,
Andrew L. Fritz, Grant Herring, Attorneys

CHARTER NOTICE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of ARISTES, PENNSYLVANIA, to the Court of Common Pleas of county aforesaid, on the 11th day of February, A D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements, for the approval and allowance of certain amendments to the charter of said corporation as set forth in the petition therefor filed in said Court.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
1-7-4t Solicitor.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the following Widows' Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on Monday, February 4th, A. D. 1907, by the Clerk of said Court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of John Elliott, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased, personalty $300.00

Estate of Thomas J. Sullivan, late of Montour township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk O. C.
Clerk's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Jan. 14, 1907.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association will be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg on Satuaday, January 19th, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. YOST.
1-10-2t. Secretary.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

GRAND JURORS.

George C. Fenstermacher, moulder
George M. Vance, farmer, Mt. Pleasant.
Samuel Alstetter, farmer, Main.
Peter Eddinger, laborer, Main.
Fred Carl, farmer, Catawissa boro.
Martin R. Rhawn, laborer, Bloom.
William McHenry, farmer, Stillwater.
Charles Harder, painter, Catawissa borough.
Freeman Harman, carpenter, Berwick.
P. W. Miller, laborer, Catawissa Boro.
Wellington Crossley, farmer, Hemlock.
Evan H. Kreamer, farmer, Madison.
Swayze Black, laborer, Greenwood.
George Kline, laborer, Bloom.
B. F. Bodine, merchant, Locust.
Steward M. Girton, farmer, Hemlock.
Wesley Shaffer, farmer, Briarcreek.
W. E. Kocher, laborer, Sugarloaf.
H. H. Martz, piper, Berwick.
Norman Mausteller, farmer, Fishingcreek.
Thomas Quigley, laborer, Centralia.
Philip A. Straub, farmer, Hemlock.
Clark Bower, foreman, Berwick.
William A. Burrows, laborer, Bloom.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Eugene Doty, Berwick.
Lloyd Fry, Montour.
Cyrus Hartline, Madison.
Marvin Conner, Benton Borough.
Edward C. Kahler, Bloom.
Elmer Reese, Montour.
John Ross, Madison.
C. C. Fowler, Berwick.
Elisha Dreisbach, Bloom.
F. P. Fisher, Cleveland.
Daniel Kistler, Catawissa Boro.
B. B. Freas, Bloom.
Rush Freas, Briarcreek.
David Brooks, Bloom.
Obediah Yocum, Cleveland.
H. B. Creasy, Catawissa twp.
Pugh V. Glosen, Orange twp.
A. W. Dresher, Benton twp.
James Miller, Scott.
H. R. Dietterick, Orange.
D. C. Yeager, Locust.
Bowman Mordan, Madison.
D. H Hullenstine, Mifflin.
Warren Hess, Stillwater.
Harry W. Deily, Montour.
William Parks, Franklin.
L. B. Stiles, Benton borough.
Clinton Helwig, Catawissa twp.
C. F. Sweppenheiser, Main.
C. M Sweppenheiser, Center.
Charles E. Hutton, Berwick.
Eli Ikeler, Mt. Pleasant.
L. Rabb, Bloom
U. A. Smith, Main.
A. C. Hidlay, Bloom.
Harvey Fairchilds, Briarcreek.
John Adams, Bloom.
James Smethers, Berwick.
Michael J. Flynn, Centralia.
Silas Yorks, Sugarloaf.
Spangler Haus, Mt. Pleasant.
J. R. Richie, Jackson.
George Kelchner, Scott.
Peter J. McDonald, Conyngham.
John C. Walters, Locust.
J. O. Ikeler, Orange.
Amos Crawford, Mt. Pleasant.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Clark Shannon, Benton twp.
O. E. Gilbert, Mt. Pleasant.
J. H. Catterall, Berwick.
Isaac Richart, Scott.
E E. Yohe, Bloom.
A. B. Bitner, Locust
A. C. Hagenbuch, Center.
Rutter Hagenbuch, Berwick.
H. H. Kindt, Mt Pleasant.
John J. Ryan, Centralia.
B. F. Hicks, Bloom.
Harry C. Dieterick, Scott.
C. L. Davis, Benton Boro.
G. B. Appleman, Greenwood.
George Thomas, Montour.
Theodore Fox, Main.
Samuel Fegley, Catawissa Boro.
Arthur Cole, Greenwood.
William C. Eves, Millville.
E. J. Brown, Bloom.
Joseph W. Hidlay, Bloom.
D. F. Bogart, Mifflin.
C. M. Kneddy, Sugarloaf.
William Merrill, Scott.
Francis W. Bower, Berwick.
John W. Grey, Bloom,
J. D. Williams, Bloom.
Wilson Rhodes, Roaringcreek.
James Kostenbauder, Conyngham.
E. R. Wilson, Benton Twp.
Miles Longenberger, Beaver.
C. R. Harder, Catawissa Boro.
John W. Creasy, Mifflin.
B. W. Lemon, Benton Twp.
David P. Smith, Briarcreek.
W. O. Holmes, Bloom.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Estate of James Monaghan, late of the township of Conyngham, Col. Co., Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of James Monaghan, late of Conyngham township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to M. J MONAGHAN,
Or to Alfred B. Garner, Esq., Administrator,
Attorney, Ashland, Pa.
Ashland, Pa. 12-27 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Moyer, Deceased.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass upon exceptions to the account of T. J. Vandersalice, trustee, will sit at his office in First National Bank Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, February 1st, 1907 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment at which time all persons interested will appear and be heard.

FRANK IKELER,
1-10-4t. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of February, A D. 1907, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute.

The 3rd bi-annual account of Joseph A. Karns Committee of Jacob Kline, a lunatic of Fishing Creek Township.

The 3rd account of Herman T. Young, Committee of Lavina DeWitt, a weak minded person of Catawissa Boro.

The 3rd account of Herman T. Young, Committee of William Baumiester, a weak minded person of Catawissa Boro.

C. M. TERWILLIGER, Prothy.
Prothy's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa Jan. 14, 1907.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, Deceased.

In the nstate of Joseph Kalwich, deceased, Letters have been duly granted by the Register of Wills upon the estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, deceased to Elizobeth Kalwich, residing in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, State of Pennsyvania to whom all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having any legal claim against or demand upon said estate, shall make the same known without delay.

ELIZABETH KALWICH,
Administratrix.
Edward J. Flynn, Attorney.
Centralia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1907. 1-17-6t.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N. U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907

Meehan Urges New Plan to Breed Fish

Says Private Ponds May Be Used By the State.

Fish Commissioner Meehan is formulating a plan, outlined in his recent annual report, which, he believes, will add largely to the output of useful fishes and without any cost to the State. The plan in brief is to make the artificial ponds, privately owned, anxiliary breeding ponds whenever the owners signify a willingness in writing to have them so used.

For more than a year the Commissioner has been receiving numerous letters from owners of ponds of this character in which was expressed a desire to obtain fish for them, and in most cases offering to pay for fry. Under the existing laws owners of private waters cannot obtain fish from the State.

An interesting feature of most of the letters was that the fish inquired about were not goldfish, such as were the fad a few years ago, but for species like black bass, pickerel, yellow perch, sunfish and even catfish. The letters almost uniformly indicated a warm interest in the subject and it was these letters which gave the Commissioner the idea that these ponds might be utilized for the benefit of the State and without any cost, excepting to stock fish. As an experiment he took two ponds owned by Bromley Wharton, who was private secretary to Governor Pennypacker.

In one pond was placed black bass and in the other blue gill sunfish. From the black bass were hatched several thousand fry, which were planted in the Neshaminy Creek, excepting a few retained for breeding purposes. From the sunfish there were also produced a large quantity of young, and these are being held in the pond until spring to ascertain how they will carry over the winter.

The Commissioner's idea is to have the owners engage themselves to permit the ponds to be used as above indicated, and the State then to stock the ponds with a suitable species of fish, and when they spawn to take about 75 per cent. of the young for planting in public waters. When the young left in the ponds have reached mature age it is proposed to permit the owner of the pond as compensation to catch and dispose of the old fish, which would be of no further use to the department.

A hint of this plan having become known several men have already offered to place their ponds at the disposal of the State for breeding purposes.

To Insist on Luzerne Division.

Hazleton People Determined to Have a New County.

Despite the fact that certain sections of Luzerne are opposed to the division of the county, Hazleton people are not in the least dismayed, and at a meeting recently a definite plan of procedure was announced. Every business man and citizen is interested in the movement and the claims for a division will be presented to the Legislature in a forcible manner. The projectors contend that the county is entirely too large for the present regime of officials to give the attention it needs.

It is known by government figures that bacon, pork, fresh pork, flour and corn meal advanced in prices in the last ten years about 40 per cent. These are the articles selected by the Bureau of Labor as the staple of a workingman's bill of fare, and the 40 per cent. advance is the average for the whole country. In connection with this a curious fact is that the prices of commodities average about the same all over the country. Meat is the same price in Kansas City as it is in Philadelphia. Sugar is cheaper in Seneca than in Louisana where the cane grows. Oranges cost as much in Los Angeles, where they are grown, as in Pennsylvania where an orange tree is a novelty. The uniformity of the price scale on all food products all over the United States lends color to the charge that there is a strict agreement among the corporations which handle them. The cost of commodities is the highest since February, 1884. In discussing the subject the trade authority says that the rise in prices is "fairly representative of the greater demand that has followed increased prosperity throughout the nation and because of the advances in wages which has lifted the purchasing powers of the people above all previous records in this or any other nation."

The Kidneys

When they are weak, torpid, or stagnant, the whole system suffers. Don't neglect them at this time, but heed the warning of the aching back, the bloated face, the sallow complexion, the urinary disorder, and begin treatment at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which contains the best and safest curative substances.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Kidneys, No. 8.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Big Damages Claimed.

An action for damages in the sum of $12,000 has been brought in this county by Valentine W. Schreiner and wife against the Shamokin & Mt. Carmel Electric Railway Co. for injuries received on the line of the defendant by Mrs. Schreiner last October. The car was thrown from the track by running into a cow, and the lady was hurled from her seat and seriously injured. Fred Ikeler and James Scarlet are the plaintiff's attorneys.

Send Your Cattle and Horse Hides

To the CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., and have them converted into coats, robes, rugs, gloves and mittens; better and cheaper goods than you can buy. Never mind the distance, "Crosby pays the freight." See our new illustrated catalogue page 18. If interested send for it.
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A Diary and Account Book For 2 cts.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers of Washington, D. C., will send on receipt of postage 2 cts. their diary for 1907 to inventors, manufacturers or patentees. It contains also decisions in patent cases and other useful matter.

WELL DRESSED WOMAN.

She is Generally Successful in any Undertaking.

The woman who dresses well, in conformity with her age, her work, and her position in society, choosing neither extreme of the prevailing modes, but striking a happy medium, is the woman who has brains and uses them to make a good selection from the fashions of the day.

And there is no doubt of the truth of this statement, for it is the well-groomed, suitably gowned woman who attains success, whether in business or social life.

The well dressed woman has learned an essential fact—that confidence is born of good clothes: and therefore, with genuine brain power, reasons the necessity of making the most of all her good point.

By doing this she engenders the feeling that her dress adds to her appearance, she knows that it is finished in every detail, and, thus assured, her business assumes first importance, and success is gained by the forgetfulness of self.

The woman orator, the actress, the singer, the musician, all understand "the philosophy of clothes" as a powerful adjunct to their personality. And this personality is to them of as paramount importance as their own individual gifts.

Then, again, take the majority of the well known women of political, literary, social, and philanthropic importance. There is no doubt whatever of their mental powers, and none as to their exquisite taste in personal dress.

The same rule may be applied to a thouand other more or less prominent people we meet in everyday life.

A woman's influence, too, for good may be boundless by a happy combination of intellectual strength, sympathy, and tasteful dress.

To Remove Moles.

A paste of salicylic acid and witch hazel applied to moles will remove them. The paste must not touch the surrounding skin.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

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Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as **Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints. Cures Constipation and Weakness** peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over thirty years, and has won hosts of warm friends. For sale by all druggists or write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle and medical booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE $20 OPEN MILEAGE TICKET.

On September 1, 1906, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed on sale at $20 each one-thousand-mile tickets, good for one year, and good for the passage of the holder, and any number of other persons within mileage limit of ticket, on any of the lines of the Company east of Pittsburg and Buffalo. This ticket has proved so popular that it has been almost impossible to print them fast enough to meet the demand, about 200,000 having been distributed at this time.

For business houses which keep a force on the road or which find it necessary to send men out frequently, the ticket is especially attractive, as it is good in the hands of any one at any time and for as many as it may be desirable to use it.

Merchants, manufacturers, business men, and others who make frequent trips to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and other cities have also found it a very convenient ticket. It is available at any moment, not only for the business man himself, but for any one whom he may desire to send, and for the members of his family.

In fact, it is a convenient and desirable form of transportation for every one, for by its use a two-cent-a-mile rate is obtained for one-way trips, and in many cases a considerable reduction is gained in the excursion rates.

Mileage Tickets are on sale at all Ticket Offices.

EMBROIDERY NOTES.

Here is an idea for utilizing your old blankets after they have become thin and unsightly from long use. Make them into a quilt by putting two together and covering them with sateen. Button down the sateen here and there to keep all together and finish off the quilt with a frill of sateen.

In the matinee, as in all the lingerie realm this season, hand embroidery plays an important role, and valenciennes lace is usually combined with this embroidery, while little hand tucks, shirrings, cordings, etc., run riot.

Black lace gowns should be made up over black—and no bright color should be added, although dull shaded and flower gauze ribbon makes a good girdle with black lace or chiffon. Whether black or white, a lace dress should not be too long for trains are certainly not fashionable this year and when one can follow so sensible a fad it is by all means a good plan to do so.

In home dressmaking the long seams are often difficult to get quite right. As an aid in seaming pieces for the skirts of dresses, cloaks, etc., adopt the following plan: Place one piece of the material on a smooth deal table and the other above it. Smooth lightly into place and at one end of the seam pin a tape measure to the stuff and through into the wood. Draw this down to the other end of the seam and again knock in a pin. Then with long thread tack by the seaming and use these stitches guiding lines.

The Marriageable Age.

It is rather difficult to fix arbitrarily the best age for marrying, and yet this is what a fair correspondent asks us to do. "Is a girl an old maid necessarily at thirty?" she wants to know, and "Is not eighteen too young for marrying?"

A generation ago these questions might have been answered promptly and positively. Then a girl was considered a "spinster" at thrity, and eighteen was not considered far from the average age for marrying.

To-day neither the girls nor the parents seem to consider matrimony the end and aim of earthly existence. There are no "old maids" any more. The opinion appears to prevail that woman may reign single, with honor, just as well as man. The explanation for this changed condition is, of course, to be found in woman's invasion of the business world. The bachelor girl, independent, respected, admired, is a natural consequence of society's changed attitude toward women who earn their own living.

For a decade the tendency has been to advance the marriageable age of both men and women. The average parties to this most solemn of all contracts have had time to develop mentally and physically. This must have a natural result on the well being of their offspring.—Housekeeper.

Lest We Be Vain.

An old English saying:—"If a man lose a woman and a farthing, he will be sorry he lost the farthing."

A Scottish one:—"The next best thing to no wife is a good wife."

The German:—"There are only two good women in the world—one is dead, and the other can't be found."

The Spanish rhyme has it:—"Were a woman as little as she is good, a pea-pod would make her a gown and a hood,"

The French adage:—"A man of straw is worth a woman of gold."

The Arabian says:—"Words are women; deeds are men."

The Persian declares:—"Women and dragons are best out of the world.—Home Chat.

The Czar's Treasures.

Among the treasures the Czar keeps in a glass case in a villa in the grounds of the palace at Peterhof the first sod of the great Siberian railway, which he turned, as Czarevitch, about thirteen years ago.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

NOVELTY IN WRITING TABLE.

Compartment for Paper and Pencils Under the Top.

A Chicago man has devised an exceedingly useful combination writing desk and table, an illustration of which is shown below. Although at all times convenient, individual writing desks are not used to any great extent at the present time The ordinary table usually serves the purpose, paper and pencils being placed in a nearby drawer. How much more useful the table shown here would be. This table has an open top, fitting into which is the triangular drawer. The latter is divided into small compartments for holding pens, pencils paper and other writing accessories. When not used as a writing desk, the drawer is lowered and the top of the table pushed back in guide ways, completely hiding the drawer from view. The table can then be used as the ordinary small table for reading, etc.

Table and Writing Desk.

Baby Must Sleep Alone.

More than three-quarters of a young baby's life is spent in sleep, and upon the restfulness of it depends much of the child's future strength, says the New York Telegram. This being the case, it is certainly important that the sleep should be the right kind. One of the errors of young mothers is to believe that if a baby sleeps it is surely resting. This is far from being the case, for if the crib is not comfortable and the ventilation as it should be slumber does not do for the child what it should.

One of the most important of all things is that a baby should sleep alone. I know this seems like a cold-blooded edict, and to many mothers a senseless one until they understand the reason.

First and foremost, there is always danger of a baby's being smothered when in the bed at night with another person. As a matter of fact, the death rate among infants from suffocation in this way is by no means small.

It is a well known fact that when two persons sleep together the stronger absorbs the vitality of the weaker, and that is what you cannot help doing to your baby. It cannot be as strong and lusty a child as it will be without this drain upon its constitution.

Rain and Watering-Pot.

Many persons must have noticed that the most delicate sprinkling of lawns and flower-beds fails to impart to the grass and plants a vital stimulus equal to that which comes from a good shower of rain. The reason is because rain, falling from a great height through the air, brings with it a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas, of nitrogenous particles, and of other elements nutritious to plants which it has washed out of the atmosphere. So a sprinkler used from the top of a tall building might be slightly more effective than when employed at the surface of the ground.

Sarcasm is a weapon that should be drawn only in self-defence.

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SURPLUS STOCK SALE

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The new Quick desserts that grocers are now selling? They are justly termed "Easy to Make" as all ingredients are in the package. Three complete products, D-Zerta, Quick Pudding and D-Zerta Perfect Jelly Dessert at 10c per package, and D-Zerta Ice Cream powder, two packages for 25 cents. A trial will convince you how easy it is to have the finest desserts with no labor and little expense.

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The New York World

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The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

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